SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 128 BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st May	DELTA ..	NARKUNDAx	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA ..	KHIVA*	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
13th June ..	DURENDA* ..	7,241
11th July ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,, ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept. ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th June.	JEYPORE*		5,318
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA.	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
x Calls Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
4th June ..	BAMORA	Busrah via K'chi & P. Guff Ports
6th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via K'eh
11th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
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DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. B. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19 70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23.)
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 74,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Taingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $35,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
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LONDON OFFICE:
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Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Taingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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R. R. HYND,
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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,46,225
Reserve Fund 21,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
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Valuable in cases of exhaustion, depression and weak digestion due to Influenza, Malaria, or any other case being easily assimilated by the weakest stomach imparting at once fresh life and vigour to the whole system. It is a very sweet and palatable Tonic food for infants and invalids.
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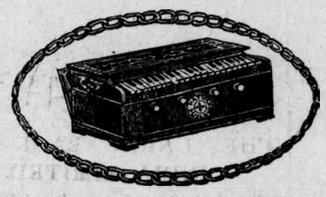
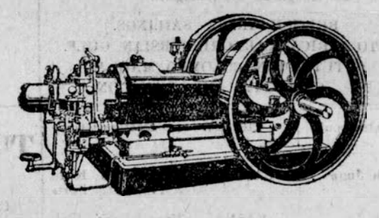
You can earn at least Rs. 90 per month on a hand machine for socks, stockings, and mufflers worth Rs. 225.	You can earn Rs. 30 and Rs. 52 a day on Banian machine, Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 4,700 respectively.	You can earn at least Rs. 250 per month, on combined hand and automatic machine for socks, stockings, mufflers worth Rs. 1,250.

LARGEST PRODUCTIONS.
KNITTING MACHINE
FOR
COTTAGE INDUSTRY
EASY TO EARN! EASY TO LEARN!
Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial. Estimate given for big or smal Knitting Factory. Full training given at our Industrial Institution.
(KNITTING SCHOOL. WE CHARGE RS. 30 AND 60 RESPECTIVELY.)
Men, women, boys and girls, can work on them, specially recommended for Zenana ladies. Thousands are working. Why not you? We give guarantee for your earnings and productions.
Buy a Machine to-day and Earn from To-morrow.
J. N. HARRISON & Co., CALCUTTA.


FOR BARGAIN OF
HIGH CLASS
HARMONIUMS
AT
comparatively cheap rates
Please consult with our illustrated catalogue.
Telegrams: "Musicians"
National Harmonium Co.,
10-3x Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

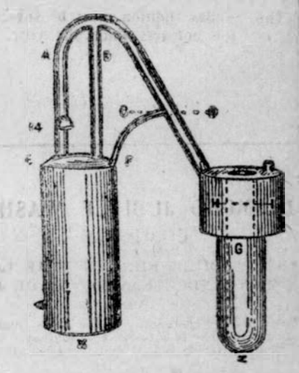
MACHINERY AND STORES
Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing. Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

See our New REDUCED PRICE LIST.
SOLE AGENTS:—
ABRECHT & Co.,
Opp: Whiteaway's, 289 Hornby Road, Bombay.
"OMEGA"
The watch of matchless merit is appreciated in both HEMISPHERES.
Discount **15 %**

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late
RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.
C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.
(by G. K. Mhatre.)
Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.
Proprietor :—
G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.

Art Is Admired Everywhere.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, BOMBAY.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

ICE.
Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.

FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.
APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT.
Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. 1923.
FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1923.
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Privat Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

GUJARATI HINDOO CLERK for Household affairs and other duties. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 282, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10520

WANTED—A TYPIST knowing Booking also. Apply to Box No. 276, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19508

THERE are a few vacancies for students and apprentices in the Pottery Department of the School of Art, Bombay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, School of Art, Bombay.
A 19788

WANTED—An experienced UNDER-GRADUATE TEACHER, Gujrathi-Hindu, from 10th June. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay 2.
A R10501

WANTED—AN experienced 2nd CLASS ENGINEER for Bombay Suburb Mill. Apply with testimonials and lowest salary to Box No. 275 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10506

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Persian to teach all College Classes (including Honours) in a private College. Apply stating qualifications, salary expected, etc., to Post Box No. 280, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19789

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS and CANVASSERS on Commission for our most saleable Nutcrackers and other beautiful metalwares. Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, Chhatbar Coy., 4 Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10490

WANTED—For cotton business an experienced FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, having good command on English language and who can keep Gujarati accounts Apply with copies of testimonials stating former experience and salary required to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10513

WANTED.—TEACHERS for a Girls' High School in Bombay:— (1) a GUJARATI GRADUATE, (B.A.) with Honors in History. Pay Rs. 72 p.m. (2) A MARATHI LADY TEACHER, (S.L.C. Exam.) Pay Rs. 40 p.m. Apply Box No. 284, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10522

WANTED for the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, one ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Mathematics on a salary of Rs. 150—15—350, with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. Applicants must be Graduates in Mathematics of a recognised University, and should state experience since graduation. Applications should reach the PRINCIPAL before the 10th June, 1924, at the latest.
A19745

SALARY RS. 100—250 PER MONTH IN 30 DAYS.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 8 Rules. 2 days FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 2, RAWALPINDI.
(A) (S)

WANTED—YOUTHS desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., at 259-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox and Co., to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind) at exceptionally moderate rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success guaranteed. Join TO-DAY. Enrolment daily.
A W.S.

WANTED for the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, Karachi, one ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Mechanical Engineering on a salary of Rs. 200—15—350. with Provident Fund benefits. He will be on probation for one year. For suitable candidates the starting salary may be raised to Rs. 250. Applicants must be Graduates in Engineering of a recognised University, and should state experience since graduation. Applications should reach the PRINCIPAL before the 10th June, 1924, at the latest.
A19742

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CHIEF AGENT of First Class Life Insurance Company desires SITUATION in Insurance or Commercial Firm. Served as Assistant in Bank and Manager in Importing Firm. Graduate, Gujarati Hindu. Age 2.. Apply Box No. 283, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10521

A SANSKRIT GRADUATE with school experience of six years, wants TUITIONS of Previous and Matric students. Apply Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10482

A well experienced and qualified gentleman, aged 36 years, seeks EMPLOYMENT either as ACCOUNTANT, SECRETARY or MANAGER. Has put many years in the line and gained wide knowledge. Holds Degrees and Diplomas from well-known English and American Commercial Institutions. Excellent references from previous employers. Would be able to join at any time after 31st July next. For further particulars please address to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R10519

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO SUB-LET.—Small office in a new building in Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R10511

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for Office and Residence, "Abba Building", Carnac Road. Apply HAJEE MAHD. ABBA, 173, Jackeria, Musjid, Bombay.
C R10176

TO LET—Fort Corner of Cawasji Patel Street, in Lakhani Building and also Lakhani Terrace, Godowns, Shops, Rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
C R10443

TO LET—Lock-up MOTOR GARAGES at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar. Convenience of Electric Light, Water, Pit and Telephone. Rent Rs. 40. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Telephone No. 26061.
C 19471

TO LET—Fort, Apollo Street, British Hotel Gate, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, under construction, godowns rooms, suitable Printing Presses, Offices, residences; necessary conveniences or alterations made to meet tenants' conveniences. Rent Rs. 30 to 75.
C R10442

TO BE LET—At Angirbaug, Mount Road, Mazagaon, pacca built Godowns, large and small for Store and Factories, corrugated iron sheds and godowns, plots of open land on lease, also rooms for residences and offices. For further particulars, apply to THAKKAR CHAMPSY BHIMJEE & CO., between 2 and 4 p.m.
G R10492

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine property at Juhu. Situation close to Mr. Narottam Morarji's house. Two Bungalows, one of eight rooms and the other of three together with the necessary out-houses and complete installation of electric light. Modern conveniences and up-to-date sanitary fittings. Compound of 25,000 square yards suitable for all weather. Price Rs. 1,40,000 or nearest offer. Write to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 19784

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One Marshall Son's coupled compound non-condensing drop and trip valve 12in. by 21in. by 30in. ENGINE and one Thomas Hill's 25ft. by 7ft. by 180lbs. BOILER. Apply to EDULJI FRAMJI DOTIVALA, Gin. Amraoti (Berar).
K R10463

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE MARATHA HIGH SCHOOL—Re-OPENS on 4th June, 1924, unique opportunity for Matric Students, Morning classes for Matric Students, Time 7-45 a.m. to 1 p.m. for Sts. VI and VII, Time 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. for Sts. I to V. Apply to: SUPERINTENDENT, Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon Bombay.
M R10504

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1924. Honours as well as Pass Courses in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics, History and Economics and Philosophy are taught here. Arrangements for teaching Marathi in B.A. are made. Free accommodation in the Local Communal Boarding Houses. Staff efficient, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower, viz. Rs. 35 per terms. Apply for admission and prospectus to (Sd.) BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M 19772

ARE YOU A ROUND PEG IN A SQUARE HOLE?—If so, study SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (3 months' course) Accountancy, Secretaryship, Banking, Law, Insurance, Auditing, etc. Special coaching for Matriculation and Cambridge Examinations SERVICE GUARANTEED. New term commences from 2nd June, 1924. SHORTHAND SPEED PRACTICE Daily. The winners of the "Alfred Pitman Prize" from 1913 to 1924 were students trained by the Principal. LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R10517

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—Important to Capitalists—Very valuable freehold properties, situated in business centres, going cheap. Please write G. B. DESAI, Sandhurst Road, Maharaj Mansion, Bombay.
E R10518

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DWARKA
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasure House,
Churchgate St., BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 5	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	185
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona Folding, New Improved Model, ...	207
Corona Folding No. 3, Rs. 110, 120, 130, 140,	175
Remington 7, Rs. 75, 2 Cols. 85, 3, 2 Cols,	75
Oliver 3, Rs. 75, 90, 9, 175, 10, Brief ...	200
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, Rs. 190, No. 9	225
Multiplex Hammond, 150, Yost 20, New Types	185
Empire 1, Rs. 90, Mercedes, German Make,	190
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 110, 5, 125, 8, 150, ...	200
Remington 10, 150, 225, Brief, 150, 225, ...	250
Remington 11, 175, 225, Underwood 5, 150,	175
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	270
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Monarch Visible,	200
Gujerati Remington 9, 160, Monarch Visible	200
Brand New Yost 20, Latest, any size, ...	250

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21223. 8

WHY buy Secondhand Typewriters? We offer you like new Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible Nos. 10 & 11, any size, and Rebuilt Oliver No. 9 at Secondhand prices. Do investigate. Also secondhand English, Gujarati, Marathi, and Urdu Typewriters from Rs. 70 and upwards. Guaranteed repairs to all makes, spare parts, Ribbons, Carbons etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 259-261, Hornby Road, Opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
T S.

LEAKAGE—Leaking terraces, washing places sinks and roof gutters and even iron water tanks rendered water proof by our "VAJRA CEMENT" if applied as per directions. Sold in tins of one gallon and four gallons. Recommended by leading Engineering firms. For particulars and orders apply to NILKANTH & CO., 2 D, Dubash Lane, Bombay No. 4.
T R10512

AUCTION SALE—W. WEAVER, Esq., all his dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture, sliding dining table, sideboards, ice box, Chesterfield suites, Cottage piano, cabinets, gramophone, glass door almyrahs, E. lamps and fans, carpets, glass, creckery and plateware, etc., will be sold by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 10-30 a.m. at Richel Lodge, near Taj, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder. Property is on view. Auctioneers, BYREN & CO.
T R10510

TURKISH BATH, health resort, violet treatment, Vibratory and hand massage under qualified masseuses a boon for ladies, absolute cleanliness, both external and internal. Cure many diseases recommended by the Physicians of the world also hot and cold air bath 303, Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway 2nd floor.
T 10525

AN INDIAN IMPORTING HOUSE in Germany, wants connection with Exporters of all kinds of Indian products. Communicate with MADAN TRADING CO., Sua Bazar, LAHORE, (Punjab.)
T R10523

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
1,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandiba ... ane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED

IT has been brought to the notice of BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT, LIMITED, that certain persons have been selling cement not manufactured by the Company in bags, bearing the Company's well-known B B B Trade Mark.

The Company has been advised that such action is an offence under the Indian Penal Code and hereby give notice that any person concerned in such an offence will be prosecuted.

To ensure that they obtain the genuine article, buyers should make certain that the special Wire Ties of the bags are intact when taking delivery of B B B Cement.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1924.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents,
BUNDI PORTLAND CEMENT LIMITED.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (King's Birthday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. LINDSAY.
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 26th May, 1924.
19751

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HEAD OFFICES of the BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD., have been REMOVED to 35-43, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, to which address all communications should in future be sent, addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C19711

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to various reasons, which need not be enumerated here, the running of the firm of Messrs. M. KHALEEL SHIRAZEE & CO., of Calcutta, has come to a standstill.

The undersigned has therefore thought it incumbent upon him to set up a House in Calcutta in order to continue the same friendly commercial relationship with the clients of Messrs. M. Khaleel Shirazee & Co., of Calcutta.

To meet the requirements of the parties concerned, a branch of Messrs. Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi & Sons, of Madras has therefore been opened at Calcutta, which is temporarily located at No. 13, Wellesley Square of Wollesley Street, under the Telegraphic Address "KHALEEL" CALCUTTA.

The Public are further informed, that the undersigned, who is the senior partner of Messrs. M. Khaleel Shirazi & Co., of 12, Mission Row, Calcutta is also the senior partner of Messrs. Mohamed Khaleel Shirazi & Sons of Madras.

My strenuous efforts and large influence will not be spared to promote the interests of the clients.

In the light of the above facts, I shall deem it a favour, if the parties concerned respond to this appeal and extend the same co-operation and patronage which they beneficially did in the former instance.

(Sd.) MOHAMED KHALEEL SHIRAZI.
19775

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

OWING to causes beyond undersigned's control, the bridge over the Nira River on the Poona Mahableshwar Road, is not likely to be completed till the end of June.

2. From the records of the last 11 years, it has been ascertained that 15th of June is the earliest date on which the low level causeway across the Nira River, just below the Lloyd dam at Bhatgar was submerged. Hence it may reasonably be assumed that up to that date the Mahableshwar Poona Road via Bhatgar will remain open, as at present unless the rains begin prematurely this year.

3. If there is earlier rain and the Nira Causeway near the Bhatgar works is under water, all traffic from Mahableshwar to Poona via the Bhatgar works will be temporarily suspended till the floods subside. In that case the only route open for traffic will be by rail via Wathar.

4. When there is rain and likelihood of the Causeway being submerged, notices will be issued from time to time during the month of June, as occasion arises, warning the public that the road is blocked or liable to remain blocked for an indefinite period, during which the road will be closed to all vehicular traffic.

(Sd.) N.N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer,
Satara District.
C19770

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that, in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel, with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc., hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shakuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19704

TELEPHONES-SECONDHAND.

A large number of second-hand Ericsson magneto telephones for disposal, tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.

Apply:
BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD
Telephone Buildings, BOMBAY.
C19776

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar:—

1. Secondhand 5 BOWL CALENDAR with a Damping Machine, 60-65" breadth.
2. FINISHING RANGE, 60-65" breadth.

Specifications together with lowest quotations should reach the Proprietors before 15th June, 1924. J. K. BABBAR & Co., Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar C19793

THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(FRENCH BANK.)

CLIENTS ARE INFORMED that the Bombay Office of the above Bank will remove to new and larger Premises at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Road, early in June, 1924.
C19763

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 1st June, 1924, at Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan Wadi, Chinchpokli, Parel, Bombay, to finish the work left unfinished at the last Meeting held on the 25th instant.

By Order,
G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.

Dhobi Talao, Bombay,
30th May 1924.

N. B.—(1) A Shareholder wishing to attend the Meeting must produce his Share Certificate or Final Payment Receipt or Split Ticket, failing which he will not be allowed to enter the premises.

(2) Only those Shareholders, who have been duly Registered for three months previous to the Meeting are entitled to be present.

(3) Shareholders will have to sign or to put thumb mark in books provided for the purpose, failing which they will not be admitted.

(4) Persons, using Share Certificates or Final Payment Receipts or Split Tickets not of their own, will render themselves liable to prosecution.

C19792

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Co., Badham Pile Building, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for transacting the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ending 31st December 1923.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt. as Director of the Company.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, by the Managing Agents.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st June to 15th June 1924, both days inclusive.

J. C. S. & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C19783

THE IMPERIAL FLOUR AND OIL MILLS LIMITED.
(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 1st day of July, 1924, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution that may be made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for Mr. Davidas Vithaldas Liquidator of the aforesaid Company.
No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
19797.

THE TEXAS COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON the 1st June next the office of The Texas Company will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, Murzban Road, Fort.

All Postal communications should however be addressed to Post Box 285, Bombay.

C. K. MAGILL,
General Manager for India,
The Texas Company.
Bombay, 21st May, 1924. C19719

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1766 of 1923.

NANABHOY HORMASJI MOOS, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra, outside Fort of Bombay, Receiver appointed in suit No. 3.3 of 1920, of the firm of Messrs. Karsondas Damodar and Co. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

SHIVJI JIWANDAS, a firm, of Khona in Berar District Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant. ..... Defendants.

To,
Messrs. SHIVJI JIWANDAS, the Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you praying for Judgment against you for Rupees 2,2.3-0 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of the suit and that TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1924, has been fixed for hearing of the said suit.

AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance in Court at quarter past eleven o'clock (S.T.) on the day aforementioned either personally or by an Advocate the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1924.

Yours truly,
MEHTA LALJI AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
19798

NOTICE.

Re: HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

THE POWERS OF ATTORNEY from time to time executed by our abovenamed clients the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, in favour of Mr. S.R. Khopkar, Manager and in favour of Dr. V.N. Bhajekar, erstwhile Local Director of the Bombay Branch of the Society have all been cancelled by a resolution of the Board of Directors of our clients passed at their meeting held on the 15th day of May, 1924, and the said Mr. S.R. Khopkar and Dr. V.N. Bhajekar have now no longer any connection with our said clients. All interested or concerned with our clients, particularly our clients Bombay Branch, are requested not to deal with the said Mr. S.R. Khopkar and Dr. V.N. Bhajekar for and on behalf of our said clients in any way whatsoever.

Bombay, 27th May, 1924.
MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Limited.
C19765

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. MOOSA HAJI OMER and AHMED SACOOR have contracted to purchase from Mr. LUIS MANUEL PENAH his property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Khoti land or ground, situate at Bandivli in Salsette, Taluka, Registration District of Thana, admeasuring more or less 1 Acre and 8 Gunthas, having a frontage of about feet on the side of Ghodbunder Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West, North and South by the property of Byramjee Jijibhoy and registered in the books of the Khot under Survey No. 22 and Falni No. 2 assessment of which is Rs. 1-12-0.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or claims (if any) and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19786

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KESHOORDAS KHIMJI PAREKH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Grocer, ... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Keshoordas Khimji Parekh, the deceased abovenamed, residing at Gunbow Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twentieth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 21st day of May, 1924.

Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
19788

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3281 of 1923.

HUKMICHAND RAMBHAGAT a firm, of Marwari, Merchants, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

ASARAM BECHARDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Broach ..... Defendants.

To,

ASARAM BECHARDAS,

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above Suit to recover from you a sum of Rs. 1,970-7-3 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from Kartik Sud the 1st, 1978 (31st October, 1921) till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

And the hearing of this suit as a Short Cause having been fixed for the 1st day of July, 1924, you are hereby summoned to appear at the hearing thereof at the High Court Bombay on that day, failing which an Exparte Decree may be passed against you.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

19782

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3303 of 1923.

HUKMICHAND RAMBHAGAT a firm, of Marwari, Merchants, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

Messrs. MAGANLAL KHIMCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Palej in Gujrat ..... Defendants.

To,

MAGANLAL KHIMCHAND,

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit to recover from you a sum of Rs. 9,461-6-3 and interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from Kartik Sud 1st, 1978 (31st October, 1921), till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

And the hearing of this suit as a Short Cause having been fixed for the 1st day of July, 1924, you are hereby summoned to appear at the hearing at the High Court Bombay on that day, failing which an exparte decree may be passed against you.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1924.

Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

19781

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAJARAM RAMDOO KONDRA, late of Bombay, Telegu Hindu Inhabitant, a Compositor in the Times of India Press, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

BHAGGIRTHIBAI, widow of the deceased of Bombay, Telegu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOWN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our reign.

P. B. MALABARI,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Registrar.

R. B PATEL.

The 5th day of May 1924.

MR. G. B. PANDYA,

Petitioner's Attorney.

19791

TENDERS.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned till 4-0 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1924, at the Municipal Office, Bandra for the supply of lighting materials for the year 1924-1925 and 15 Kitson lights 2,000 C. P. of British manufacture.

Each tender must be accompanied by 1 per cent. of the tendered amount as Earnest money.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Particulars of tender and conditions of contract can be had from the Store-keeper during office hours on any working day.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI, B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,

Chief Officer,

Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,

Bandra, May, 1924. C19795

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, sweet-toned Cottage piano, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 1st June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 4, Bhabha's House, next door to "Sea Foam" near Post Office, Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by well-known makers, also blackwood carved furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters rich carpets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases sweet toned cottage piano mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of J. McCrone Esq., of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AND ON SUNDAY, THE 1ST JUNE AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable and artistic household seasonwood furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, sweettoned full iron framed cottage and square pianos, rich crockery and glass ware best, platedware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 31st May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and on SUNDAY, the 1st June 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 110, Ridge Road, "Malabar Villa," very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood carved household furniture by the abovenamed well-known makers rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, Indian silverware, English dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters rich carpets, ice box, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfields sofas and chairs, American rolled top writing tables, silver show cases, full iron framed sweet toned cottage and square pianos, (by Sandon and Steedman, London) "His Master's Voice" gramophone cabinets with records, mahoganized bed room furniture, single and double bedstead, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands cane furniture, meat safe, one De Lage motor car No. 2684, 4-seater in good working order, etc., etc.

The property of late Mr. J. A. D. McCarthy, and others.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET OR OTHERWISE CALLED JAMBLI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys, for the Mortgagee Mr. Chhaganlal Atmaram and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hassonally Mahomedally, Messrs Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 2nd day of June 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the western side of Bapu Khote Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 701 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 1043, and New No. 8227, New Survey No. 744 and Cadestral Survey No. 2741 Buleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5976 street Nos. 134-135 and bounded on the East by the said Bapu Khote Street or otherwise called the Jambli Mohoila, on the West by the sweepers' passage on the North by the Panjra Pole Street and on the South by the property of Aminabai widow of Sharif Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND COMPLETE SET OF WHITE ENAMELLED BED ROOM FURNITURE, HARM'S BUSINESS LIBRARY, COTTAGE PIANO BY MARKS HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE, WITH RECORDS, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE ETC. AT "YELLOW GATE" POLICE STATION, ALEXANDRA DOCK.

TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at above address very valuable made to order highly polished dining, drawing and complete set of white enamelled bed room furniture consisting of oblong dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard dinner waggon rich tapestry lined, Chesterfield suite full sized, mahoganised mirror back cabinet show case, black wood carved centre table, Harm's Business Library, sweet toned piano H.M. Voice gramophone with records, tapestry lined drawing room suite jacobian writing table, glass book case, file cabinet, fancy teapoys white enamelled bed room complete set rich glass crockery platedware etc.

Property of W.D.R. Spiers Supt. of Police, and others.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

MISTRY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

One Week More!

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

has the pleasure to present

VIKRAM CHARITRA

OR

VIKRAM OUTWITTED

Produced By

Saraswati Film Co.

from the story & Scenario by "VINODKANT"

proving conclusively that

"Intelligence is above Power".

featuring

Miss TARA

Supported by

Asubhai, Gopalji, Boras, etc.

Produced at MAJESTIC STUDIO

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SEE

TO-NIGHT AT 9

TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P. M.

The most Popular and Sensational Sangit Drama IN HINDI

'PUNJAB MAIL'

which will be Enacted By The

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Dramatic Co.,

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years AT THE

Elphinstone Theatre

Rates of Admission with Tax Extra.

Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8-0, 1, As. 12 & 8.

Plan open at The Theatre.

Proprietor—G. B. BHATE.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE MERCHANTS AND COACH BUILDERS. AUCTION SALE OF BLACKWOOD CARVED AND TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of June, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Cinematograph at Bellasis Road, Byculla, by order of the concerned Blackwood carved and Teakwood furniture, Carriages, etc etc., of the well-known firm of Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co. who close their business, comprising:—

Drawing room suites, centre tables, teapoys, wash hand and dressing tables, Cushioned sofas and Chairs, chest of drawers, almirahs, sliding Cup boards, show cases, Roll top writing tables, folding cabinets, etc., etc., and also fancy state Carriage, Brougham, Gig and Landaulette.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1924, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—1 case white cotton lace and curtain nets, 2 cases net-lace, 1 case lace, 3 cases lace, silk ribbon lace, Swiss cotton embroideries, Ties, Bows, Flaunsings and Elastic fabrics, 3 cases cap fronts, Infant cotton bibs, children hats and lace 1 case dressing combs, belts and lace, 1 case all wool socks, 1 case Peacock Mandings and lace, 1 case Infant cotton bibs, and Bootees, 2 cases Handkerchiefs, 3 cases Elastic fabrics, Gent's tunic shirts, all wool half hose and felts and caps, 1 case elastic fabrics and lace, 1 case cotton hosiery, 5 cases each about 250 time-pieces fixed in wooden frame.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1924.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"THE CHILD THOU GAVEST ME"

With Lewis Stone and a Real All-Star Cast.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT"

Featuring CONSTANCE BINNEY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"WHEN THE CLOUDS ROLL BY"

Featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Yashvanth Sangit Mandali

To-Night at 9 P. M. (31-5-24.)

"SOWBADRA"

To-Morrow at 3-30 P. M. (1-6-24.)

"MANAPAMAN"

when Prof. Sirnaik will act as Bamini and Mr. Ganpatrao Dewaskar as Daryadar.

Bombay Theatre, Grant Road.

Stay Week Only.

Patwardhan Circus

at DADAR near B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station.

30 Artists & 20 performing animals.

Matinee show on Saturday and Sunday.

Particulars in handbill.

V. G. Patwardhan,

Proprietor.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Presents

"KALA-NAG"

(The Triumph of justice,)

in eight parts

Daily 5. 7. 9. and 11. p. m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday

Extra shows at 3, p. m.

Price as usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

STARTING TO-DAY

MOST MAGNIFICENT LOVE-STORY EVER FILMED!

The Picturization of the world-famous Romance and stage success.

A LADY of QUALITY

(8 REELS.)

A Thrilling Love Story of one of the World's Most Beautiful Women!

Wherever men gathered Chlorinda Wildairs was toasted as the reigning beauty of the world. Women envied her, men made love to her in vain. Her heart was cold to all save one—and him she could not have!

Here is a love story that will haunt you with its tender, moving beauty, thrill you with its tense, suspenseful moments! Here is the achievement supreme in spectacular production, in tremendous and dazzling presentation of a riotously extravagant court that existed in the most romantic age of history! Magnificent sets—tumultuous scenes—swarming crowds—victors revelry—Love—Romance Thrills—Clutching Suspense!

One of the most magnificent productions ever filmed! It cost a fortune! It is creating a sensation!

A LADY OF QUALITY

A Magnificent Production of Frances Hodgson Burnett's Glorious Romance

STARRING

VIRGINIA VALLI

with MILTON SILLS

and a tremendous supporting cast

A HOBART HENLEY PRODUCTION

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

DO YOU KNOW

That a magnificent motion picture has been made from Frances Hodgson Burnett's glorious romance, "A Lady of Quality"?

That the city of London has been authentically reproduced on a tremendous scale especially for the scenes in this gigantic production; lavish palaces and quaint streets?

That hundreds and hundreds of actors faithfully portray the romantic characters of the period in a story replete with thrills and heart interest?

That in this picture you will see the court of Queen Anne, the most extravagant in English history, at the height of its pomp and folly?

That Virginia Valli, one of the most beautiful actresses on the screen, portrays the part of the noted English beauty, Chlorinda Wildairs, who was the toast of every man in London.

That this great picture is directed by Hobart Henley, who is responsible for such well-known successes as "The Flirt" and "The Abysmal Brute"?

That this is one of the most magnificent productions ever filmed? It cost a fortune and is creating a sensation everywhere!

To night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER, PALATIAL & POPULAR PICTURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106.

Presents To-Night and This Week

The Screen's most Lovely, Daring & Popular Actress

PRISCILLA DEAN

In Universal's Production De Luxe

'THE EXQUISITE THIEF'

And a Two-Reeled Universal's Super Century Comic

NOBODY'S DARLING

FEATURING

BABY PEGGY

To-Night & To-Morrow 5 Shows at 3-45; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.

Don't Miss this Grand Double Attraction!

LOVE IS LOVELIEST WHEN EMBALMED IN TEARS!

SEE

The Love Story of the Ages

NALA & DAMAYANTI.

The Most Outstanding Achievement of Ancient Hindu Literature, produced on a Scale of Exceptional Gorgeousness and Inconceivable Magnificence, and played by such Prominent European and Indian Stars—like

MISS PATIENCE COOPER—SIGNOR EUGENIO LIGUORO—Mr. KAIKHUSHRU ADAJANIA—Mr. DADABHOY SARKARI—MASTER MOHAN, and others.

TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.

NEXT WEEK! NEXT WEEK!

Our Brand entirely New "PATHE" Serial "HAUNTED VALLEY" starring the celebrated Serial Heroine

Miss RUTH ROLAND and Hero Mr. Francis Ford.

For the First Time in Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 H.P. MOTOR, WALL-BRACKETS, SPLIT PULLEYS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Commanding, Royal Engineer Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 31st instant sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

1.—20 H.P. Motor with starter and cheek starter.
8.—Wall Brackets.
4—Split pulleys of different sizes.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE SALT, SILVER GUILT THREAD, YARN HASPS AND STAPLES RICE BISCUITS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 31st inst. sell by Public Auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pragji Dhanji & Co.,
20 casks (loose) Aniline salt.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Govindji Gopalji Keshamwala & Co., (Insolvent.)
G.G.K.—1 Case best silver gilt thread.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned
3 cases each about 220 lbs. white twist and white wax Pincops yarn No. 60 s.
4 cases each 100 doze. Hasps and Staples.

By order of the office concerned.
4½ cases Swiss condensed milk "Bebi Brand."

On account of Insurance concerned.
1 case crank Rings.
14 Packages Rice starch crystals.
1 case Neapolitan Water Biscuits.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate unclaimed articles—such as gold Ear rings, Silver box, buttons, watches, etc., Dhoties, Mulls, Drill, pieces of white cloth, shirtings, saries Trunk, Iron chain, etc., etc.

Property of a European Gentleman.

Furniture, such as, Dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, dinner wagon, sofas, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, writing tables, glass-door book-cases, Ice box, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail-coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Fiat motor car.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill next to Sir P. M. Mehta's bungalow, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, fancy screens, roll top writing table, glass door book cases, E ceiling fans, silver cabinets, cottage piano, phonograph, single and double bedsteads, one 12 H. P. Rover Touring car 1914 model, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, wall clocks, hat stands, ice box aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. Stuart Esqr., and other European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1924.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE TRADE MARK Reg U.S. PATENT OFFICE GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58. Forbes, Street.

We can exempt your firm from Paying INCOME-TAX OR SUPER-TAX.

Consult

Parekh & Co.,

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants and Auditors. Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.

Offices:—

(1) M.P. Baria Building, Pydhony.
(2) Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Opp. Income Tax Office.)

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.

Dongola, Griffin, Aden.
Bamora, Baird, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May 30.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Branksome Hall, Calvert, New York.
Dara, Jones, Jeddah.
Clan Colquhoun, Colquhart, Tuticorin.
Delta, Brooks, Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer City of Canterbury for Liverpool.
Steamer Vit for Busreh.
Steamer Dongola for London.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Dongola, 4729 tons, Captain K H Griffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, a general cargo and 151 passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1877 tons, Captain S K Baird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Delta, 4739 tons, Captain C Brooks, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dara:—The T M Co's steamer Dara, 3053 tons, Captain S Jones, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1,140 pilgrims.

S S Branksome Hall:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Branksome Hall, 2808 tons, Captain H Calvert, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, May 30.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels, 3534, Hamburg, 30/5 L Edwards Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 3053, London 7/6, M M and Co.
3 Cc Canterbury, 3031, Kchi, 1/6, B I S N and Co.
4 Cc Venice, 3422, N F, 5/6, B I S N Co.
5 Alps Maru, 4,102, Kobe, 9/6, O S Kaisha.
6 A Colquhoun, 3700, Calicut, 1/6, J F and Co.
7 Dunedin, 4450, London, 2/6, M M and Co.
8 C Newcastle, 4701, Kchi, 3/6, B I S N and Co.
9 Ockenfels 3051, N F, N F, L Edwards Ltd.
12 C Hamslow, 3500, Cal. 29/5, F F C & Co.
13 Perim, 2473, London, 4/6, M M and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4030, Trieste, 1/6, L Triestino Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalavijaya, 2297, Moulmein N F, Scindia S N Co.
2 Olympia, 3266, Glasgow, 9/6, Graham & Co.
6 Branksome Hall, 2808, New York, 28/5, F F Campbell & Co.
7 Laguna, 3319, Genoa, 1/6, M Italiana.
9 Jeypore, 3203, N.F., 8/6, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Gazana, 3191, N F, N F, M M & Co.
14 Ct. Manchester, 3566, Kchi, N.F., B I S N and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Nizam, 3,334, Cal. N.F., T M. Co.
D and E Malacca Maru, 3210, Kobe, 1/6, N G Kaisha.
K Aras 2063, N.F., S W and Co.
M Chakla, 1727, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haliartus due about 9th June, Agent James Finlay Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 3rd June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Axenfels due about 31st May, Agent L Edward
Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aufora due about 8th June, Agent J. T Co.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions, Opp. Museum West, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PLACE in India where HYDROCELE Is Cured by Qualified Experts CENT PER CENT

by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST

N.B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it, why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be adduced?

Cracovia due about 18th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.
Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.
Lepanto due about 12th June Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Hakodate Maru due about 8th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 10th June Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th June Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 25th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 6th June Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpore due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 14th June Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

May 30.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—4000 cwts oil cakes, J Fermanand and Co; 172 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 81 bales cotton, K Virram and Co; 220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, Rallli Bros.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Olympia for Glasgow:—2000 cwts linseed oil cake, 1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, A Dhanji and Bros.

S S City of Newcastle for Glasgow:—6000 cwts oil cake, N V Vemolmed.

S S City of Newcastle for Passage:—100 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Newcastle for Liverpool:—400 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for Marseilles:—32 bundles lamb skin, Afghan Consul.

S S Kaisar-i-Hind for London:—253 cwts condiment, D D Framji.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S S Perim for London:—63 cases micaslabs, Lyon Lord and Co; 2000 cwts oil cakes, J Fermanand and Co.

S S Perim for Leith:—1000 cwts myrabolams, P Madhradas and Co.

S S Perim for Dunkirk:—199 cwts gum, S Rheetal; 110 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 200 bales Sewri cotton, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Laguna for Naples:—2000 cwts wheat, 10 bales cotton, Rallli Bros.

S S Laguna for Genoa:—34 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool:—125 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co; 18 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 540 bales cotton, Rallli Bros; 22 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Antwerp:—56 bales hemp F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Venice for Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 56 bales cotton, Rallli Bros.

S S City of Canterbury for Marseilles:—1000 cwts castor seed, 1200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros; 110 bales cotton, M Amarsey; 33 bales coton, Rallli Bros.

S S Branksome Hall for New York:—3000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe:—82 bales cotton, H Nensey.

S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong:—180 cwts jardaloo, Hooseinbhoy and Co; 150 cwts shark fins, 11 cwts fishmaws, H A Mohmad and sons.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—2000 bales cotton, Ozu Burn and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 170 bales cotton, N Manilal; 115 bales cotton, N Fattelly.

S S Jeypore for Tsingtao:—100 bales cotton, A Damodar.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, A Damodar.

IMPORTS.

May 30.

6 cases knitting wool, 127 cases roller skins, 360 cases pickers, 740 cases soap, 30 drums caustic soda, 8 bales rope, 16 bales paper, 26 cases 3 bales yarn, 6 cases cotton nets, 148 bundles paper 10 cases beer, 14 kegs acids, 12 cases cigarettes, 36 barrels tallow, 455 cases sewing cotton, 22 cases sewing silk, 1 case woollen piece-goods, 1 case linen goods, 1 case palm oil, 17 barrels salammaniacs, 2 cases cotton stockings, 457 cases cotton piece-goods, 170 cases art. silk and cotton piece-goods, 42 cases woollen piece-goods.

From Glasgow:—71 bales 2 cases cotton piece-goods, 67 cases yarn, 1 bale rope, 135 cases brandy, 4 cases bacon, 1 case grease.

S S Vasna from Busrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—1902 baskets wet dates, 1024 bags rice, 2 bags tamarind, 58 cases opium, 10 bales wool, 20 cases carpets, 80 bags tobacco, 3 bundles carpets.

From Karachi:—1024 bags rice, 2 bags gram, 3 cases piece-goods, 1 bag barley, 6 cases cumin seed.

MILL STORES

May 30.

No important fluctuations were noticed in Cotton Healds, the prices practically rule easy. Reeds are steadily declining, and the last Home prices kept steady at 3d. less 5 per cent. CIF Bombay. Local price has also been nearly Rs. 0-3-5, only certain sizes which are scarce are quoted at Rs. 0-3-7.

Cotton Bandings are firm at Rs. 1-6-0 but without appreciable demand, the market lying dull without any life and vigour. Tubular Bandings are also quiet, though prices quoted are Rs. 2-8 for 2s, and 3s.

Leather goods saw some small demand, especially in Pickers, and Roller-skins. Best English Roller Skins are quoted at Rs. 75, while ordinary at Rs. 55, Spring Buffers, Picking bands etc, have nothing further worth recording.

Among Bobbins, there was some animation in Ring Rabbeth and west pirns of 5 3/8" from up country mills. The former is rather scarce and is quoted at Rs. 11 per gross. Slubbings and Rovings have been steady at Rs. 24 and Rs. 22. Conical pirns have had no inquiry.

Quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s. Rs. 1-12-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-6.
Roller Cloth-16-ozKen Rs. 3-4.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-6.
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2-6.
Fillets Emery Rs. 0-3-6.
Sizing flannel-twill-62 Rs. 3-12.
Slubbing tubes Rs. 24.
Roving tubes Rs. 22.
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 3.
Pirns-Weft 5 3/8" Rs. 3.
Ring Rabbeth-5" Rs. 13.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 70.
Bobbin Harness Rs. 3½.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Advance of monsoon in Bay is extending northwards and fairly heavy rain occurred in Lower Burma. Conditions are becoming unsettled southeast Arabian Sea. Western disturbance in extreme north is feeble and passing away eastwards. Temperature continues unusually low along the frontier and in west Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma, Madras, Deccan, and a few falls occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair Toungoo, one and half inches: Victoria Point, Bassein one, Tavoy Diamond Island Kaukpyu, two: Moulmein, Akyab, four: Mergui Myitkyina, three: Lashio one: Jalpaiguri, two: Cuttack a half: Jagonipur, Belgaum one: Hanumkonda, a half.

Forecast:—Extension in south Bengal and south of Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY 1924.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Amount of past 24 hrs.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st May to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st May to date.
PUNJAB				
Multan	99.1	73.0	0 86	+0.51
Rawalpindi	86.6	62.6	2.86	+1.55
Lahore	97.3	72.1	1.40	+0.72
Hissar	105.2	73.4	0 02	—0.56
Ambala	107.6	73.1	0.51	—0.32
Delhi	105.2	78.1	0.62	+0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—				
Agra	108.7	77.5	0.01	—0.45
Mainpuri	110.5	74.4	0.31	—0.16
Jhansi	110.8	66.4	0.18	—0.18
Cawnpore	108.9	76.5	0 58	+0.23
Allahabad	113.4	81.4	..	—0.31
SIND				
Jacobabad	104.9	73.2	..	—0.14
Karachi	94.8	76.2	..	—0.06
RAJPUTAN				
Ajmer	100.8	70.4	1.37	+0.78
Jaipur	105.8	74.6	0.21	—0.36
Kotah	108.0	79.0	0.36	—0.20
Mount Abu	90.8	76.4	..	—1.03
KATHIAWAR				
Bhuj	107.0	70.1	..	—0.07
Dwarka	101.8	83.8	0 04	+0.03
Veraval	86.9	73.5	..	—0.30
Rajkot	110.3	76.6	0.13	—0.30
Bhavnagar Para	108.2	78.3	0 23	—0.18
GUJARAT				
Surat	99.1	80.4	..	—0.22
Ahmedabad	112.4	79.9	1 49	+1.09
Deesa	113.0	72.6	0 26	—0.16
CENTRAL INDIA WEST				
Neemuch	103.4	70.6	1.05	+0.39
Indore	105.1	74.1	1 06	+0.55
CENTRAL PROVINCES				
Jubbulpore	103.8	78.9	..	—0.44
Saugor	107.2	83.6	0.14	—0.33
Hoshangabad	109.7	79.4	..	—0.53
Khandwa	111.1	82.5	..	—0.39
Akola	110.0	86.9	0 33	..
Amraoti	109.8	84.0	0 09	—0.51
Nagpur	112.2	80..	..	—0.73
Chanda	114.7	86..	0.05	—0.62
Raipur	106.6	86.2	2 62	+1 03
KONKAN				
Bombay	83.0	82.2	..	—0.67
Ratnagiri	90.1	83.2	..	—1.05
Mormugao	90.2	82.9	..	—2.33
Karwar	92.8	83.8	..	—2.70
DECCAN				
Malegaon	107.6	77.8	..	—0.81
Ahmednagar	104.7	78.8	0.10	—0.71
Poona	102.0	75.0	..	—1.06
Sholapur	104.0	81.0	0.04	—0.61
Bijapur	101.8	76.4	0 71	—0.44
Belgaum	95.0	72.4	1.76	—0.34
HYDERABAD				
Aurangabad	106.0	67.0	..	—0.79
Nizamabad	108.0	68.8	0.51	—0.05
(Indur)				
Hyderabad	102.0	63.1	0.97	+0.05
MALABAR AND CEYLON				
Mangalore	92.3	78.1	4 72	—0.91
Calicut	89.2	76.6	9.93	+1.80
Cochin	87.6	74.0	6.26	—0.10
Colombo	84.9	76.2	20.35	+9.04
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—				
Masulipatam	97.2	81.2	0.07	—1.22
Bellary	99.1	76.7	1.67	—0.21
Cuddapah	101.0	74.1	1.12	—1.30
Madras	97.0	84.8	..	—1.02
Bangalore	88.8	68.6	2.45	—1.72
Coimbatore	94.0	73.1	1.64	—0.60
Trichinopoly	98.8	74.0	2.97	—0.09
Negapatam	100.0	80.6	..	—1 66

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th May 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Ambala and Delhi humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the northwest and the minimum in the whole of the province. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Allahabad and the minimum lower in the west of the province and at Cawnpore. A maximum temperature of 113 deg was recorded yesterday at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Temperature was lower than usual except at Mount Abu, where the minimum was higher than usual. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 108 deg at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded over Rajkot and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Gujarat and at Rajkot and Bhuj and the minimum lower at the last mentioned station and at Veraval, Deesa and Neemuch. The thermometer rose to 113 deg. at Deesa yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and clear or lightly clouded over the north. Humidity is in defect in the latter area and at Amraoti and in excess at Akola. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Khandwa and the minimum at Nagpur. Chanda recorded a maximum temperature of 119 deg. yesterday.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Mormugao and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Karwar, where it was higher than usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 93.4 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 83.4 deg. (normal).

gaum reports 1.10 inches of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in south Hyderabad and the South Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and at Belgaum and the minimum at Sholapur and Aurangabad only. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 107 deg. at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.19 inches at Bangalore.

Forecast.—Conditions are favourable for thunderstorms in the Peninsula.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 29th May 1924 issued from Simla.

The advance of the monsoon in the south of the Bay has strengthened and heavy rain has fallen in Tenasserim. A fresh disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Mysore and local in Upper Burma, the Northwest Frontier Province and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Victoria Point, Diamond Island three inches; Mergui, Tavoy two: Akyab one; Minbu, Dhubri three-quarters: Jalpaiguri, Peshawar a half; Drosh, Cherat, Mysore, Cocanada one.

Temperature is much below normal along the frontier and in central Burma.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 29 May, 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.683	in.
Temperature of Air	87.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	70%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	34.1	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.8	"
Minimum	82.0	"
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W, WNW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	111	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	h. m	May	h. m.	h. m.
F.	30	9 44	26 5	30	3 14	17 4
		21 27	25 11		15 31	20 0
Sat.	31	14 57	30 0	31	5 5	13 11
	June	10 25	28 5	June	17 42	17 5
Sun.	1	10 59	27 5	1	4 16	16 7
		22 37	26 5		16 50	19 7
M.	2	11 32	27 9	2	4 47	16 4
		23 10	26 0		17 28	19 5
Tu.	3	12 5	27 11	3	5 21	16 2
		23 43	26 0		18 7	19 5
W.	4	12 37	27 11	4	5 52	16 2
		..	..		18 42	19 5
Th.	5	0 16	25 10	5	6 25	16 4
		13 9	27 10		19 21	19 8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, May 30

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	3
E D. Sassoon	1	1	9
Elphinstone	1	1	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb.	1	7	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	3
Phoenix per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	6
E D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	3
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	8	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Pahelvan			
Diamond Chula	1	6	0
Sadta.—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1	9	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	9 1/2
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	6	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Pearl			
Hindustan per piece	7	4	0
Check 5 1/2 lbs. Grey Drill:—			
Bleached Check			
Kasturchand per piece	8	0	0
Bombay United per piece	8	0	0
Black Check—			
Textile per piece "	8	10	0
Gabrun No. 5124			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustan	12	12	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0	15	6
David No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0	15	6
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0	12	10
Japan No.	40-1	1	11	9
Japan No.	42-2	1	14	3
Japan No.	20	1	3	0
Japan No.	32	1	8	3

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 30th May. 1924.

Spot prices

Description	29-5-24	22-5-24
Bengals F. G.	547	542
S/Punjab F. G.	547	542
Broach F. G.	600	595
Oomras Fine	572	567
Muttia F.	562	557
Khandeish F.	567	562
Southerns, G.	603	603
Futures.		
Hedge Contracts	29-5-24	22-5-24.
Bengals May.	545	
July	542	538
Dec./Jan. 25	450	437
Broach, April/May 24	596	
April/ May 25	528	518
Oomras F. May	563	
July	570	558
Dec./Jan.	490	480

Receipts for the week ending 29th May 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	1367	5757
Oomras	10546	9958
Dhulleras	5615	25321
Broach	1620	5604
Southerns	15862	14996
Persians	44	97
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	251
East Africans	1784	2807
Other sorts	..	140
Total	36838	64931

	Bales
Exports for the week ending 29th May, 1924.	
United Kingdom	1591
Continent	4731
China	6682
Japan.	24470
Coast Ports.	502
Total	37976
Afloat in harbour Europe	20150
China, Japan and Coast Ports	35420
Total	55570

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 29th May 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
3085300	3275722	2977150	2253199	2961163

Exports from 1st September 1923 to 29th May 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
Europe U.K. 140548	103770			
Continent.	486809	417371	466383	
„ 826676	576367			
China 188135	327236	333077	206855	108834
Japan 1158973	1447609	1059903	777661	1365389
Coast Ports 47646*	43777	33256	17853	14134
Total 2361978,	2498759,	1913045,	1419740,	1954740

*Including 22973 bales for Us. S. of America.

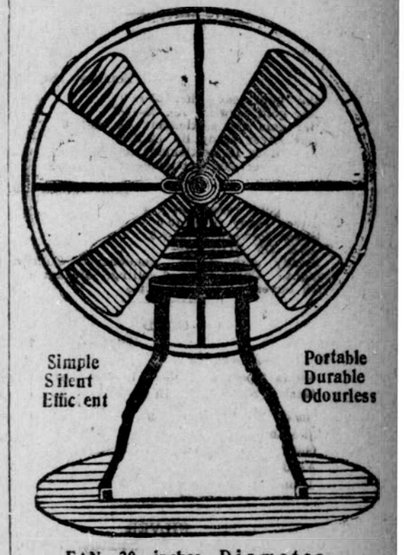
Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 29th May 1924, 19,311 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 29th May 1924, 8,47,720† bales.

Note:—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ship's manifests.

†Mill consumption for the weekending 29th May 1924 has been taken as 17,500 bales.

THE KY-KO FAN



FAN 20 inches Diameter.

The latest thing in self-contained

KEROSENE OIL FANS

Kerosene consumption one bottle in nine hours, Price .. .. Rs. 140

For further particulars apply to:—

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING CO.

Electrical Engineers, Contractors and Dealers in everything Electrical.

173, Hornby Rd., Fort, (P.O. Box 459). BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "EASTELTRIK." Telephone 24963.

Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/4 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 535
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 600
Bank's buying D D Frcs 590.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 132½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 127½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31½
London—Paris Frcs 80.60
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs 94.20
London—Rome Liras 98.30
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—

London, May, 29.

Tele. Transfers	1/4 15/16 Steady
Bar Gold.	£ 4 –15 –4 „
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/8 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/8
Fcs. Demand	535
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	133
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 29

Stockholm	16.30
Christiania	31.41
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.50
Prague .. .. .. „	147.25
Belgium .. .. .. Yesterday	94.37
Athens	22.50
Yesterdays Cuban Sugar May sellers	18

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 29

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6	4 3/4
5 per cent	23 1/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 209 3/4

WAR LOANS

London, May 29.

Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 88 1/2 unchd.
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 3/8 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 3/16—1/16
Consols 2 1/2% ..	£ 57 1/2+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 47 (nominal) unchd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% ..	£ 66—7/8 „
(Sterling Loan)	
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 58 unchd.

London, May 29

Conversion Loan	£ 78
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan ..	£ 102 7/8
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	£ 114
5 „ „ Rentes	£ 52

BULLION.

Bombay, May 30.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25-14-0
Bar gold forward Rs. 25-14-6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25-15-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 82-12-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 83-1-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83-7-0

London, May 29.

Bar gold ready £4-15-4
Silver ready d. 34-10-0
Silver forward d. 34-7-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady with rising tendency. Continent bought. China stopped selling. Market closed with buyers at to-day's price.

GOLD.

Bombay, May 30

Ready :—25—14—3

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Geth	25-13-3	25-15-0		25—15—9
Asad	25-14-3	25-15-9		25—15—9

Teji Mandi :—
Geth 0—3—6
Asad 0—5—9
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 30.

Ready :—82—13—0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Geth	83-4-0	83-0-0	83—2—0	
Asad	83-10-0	83-8-0	83—9—0	

Teji Mandi.
Geth 1—2—0
Asad 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

LONDON, May 29.

SILVER.

Bar silver Spot 34 5/8 Forward 34 11/16. Advanced on Continental buying and owing to sellers holding back. Closed steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 30.

3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 68/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/3
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/4
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/10
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

London, May 29.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	£ 20 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 133
National Bank	£ 45 1/2
Eastern „	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 3/4

Bombay, May 30.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 395; By Cotton 475; By Dyeing 686/4; Century 360; Cent India 466/4; Colaba Land 186/4; Crescent 227/8; Currim 425; David 500; Edw Sassoon 190; E D Sassoon 1/10; Fazulbhoy 852/8; Indian Bleaching 191/4; Indore Malwa 372/8; Kasturchand 150; Kohinoor 1050; Kilachand 7/8; Madhowji 265; New Great 337/8; New City 270; Pearls 500; Phoenix 430; Shapurji 222/8; Simplex 236/4; Sholapur 10,500; Swadeshi 522/8; Swan 760; Tata Mill 200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 172/8; By Burma 325; By Burma N I 77/8; Bt Burma Petrol 5/4; By Tramway 92/8; Bundi Cement 8/12; Katni ordy 70; Katni defd 190; New India Ins 14/12; Shivrajpur 37; Tata Ord 25/4; Tata defd 88/12; Tata Hydro 807/8; Scindia Steam 6/1.

BANKS.

Imperial 1425; Imperial partly paid 368/4; India 82; Central 25; Eastern 81.

INTERESTS.

Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 1/2.
Bank of England rate of discount is 4 per cent. since 5th July 23.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of Affairs as on 23rd May 1924.

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,45 00 000
Public Deposits		18,49 27 000
Other Deposits		71,86 34 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, 1923 against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra ..		8,00 00 000
Sundries		1,94 06 000
	Rupees ..	1,10,37 17 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		10,58,76 00
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,21 94 000
Loans		23,52 52 000
Cash Credits		39,64 55 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		13,26 46 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		31 97 000
Dead Stock		2,55 25 000
Sundries		72 22 000
Balances with other Banks ..		1,40 51 000
		93,24 18 000
Cash		17,12 99 000
	Rupees ..	1,10,37 17 000

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th May, 1924.

Cotton	5081 Bales
Wheat	23412 Cwts
Linseed	29530 „
Rapeseed etc	3844 „
Gingellyseed	867 „
oppyseed	100 „
Groundnuts	718
Castorseed	3450 „
Rice	4248 „
Myrabollams	2315 „
Cottonseed	3159 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3372 „
Juwar	112 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	922 „
Bajri	3243 „
Coal	2516 Tons

RUBBER.

London, May 29.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July/Aug. 11
Tone:—Steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe June 10 1/2
Tone—Easier owing to absence of demand and closing rather steadier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 30.

To-day Reuter reported 10 points up in old crop and 1 to 2 points in new crops in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 19 points lower in old crop and 22 to 23 points in new crops. The market declined on same long liquidation of new crop.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 29th instant as follows:—"Very good undertone. Unfavourable weather continues."

A small change was reported in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 530½ i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. Going down by half a rupee the market gradually improved to Rs. 534 on buying by prominent Shroffs, Exporters and Bull operators, and closed at Rs. 534 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 534½, and advancing to Rs. 537 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers, closed firm at Rs. 536½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra July opened at Rs 571 and advanced to Rs. 572 on buying by Commission Houses, but again eased to Rs. 571½. Around this level Bulls were buyers and the market closed steady at Rs. 575 at 4 p.m. whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 492 and closed firm at Rs. 496 on buying by Bazar operators and a prominent Japanese House. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 543 and Rs. 452 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain steady and the demand from Exporters and Mills is fairly good. About 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 30.

		6-30 P. M.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	536 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	545
„ „ ..	..Dec/Jan	556
Fine Oomra	..July ..	577
„ „ ..	..Dec./Jan.	499

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. G.	G. F.	G. F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	580	565	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..
M. G. Broach	630	620	610	595
M. G Southerns	..	..	618	608 498
M. G. Mathia				..
M. G. Khandesh	585	570	555	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 30.

Fully Good Broach April/May	534
„ „ Bengal July ..	545
„ Dec./January ..	455
Fine Oomra July ..	575
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	496
Good Southerns May/June ..	595
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	600

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

30th May.

New York Market 29th May 1924.

Previous Class.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
29.55	July	29.48—07	29.58+03	29.65	+10
26.43	Oct.		26.46+03	26.45	+02
25.72	Dec.			25.73	+01
25.54	Jan.			25.56	+02

Telegraphic market advices: July highest 29.74, lowest 29.48, range .26 points. Small but steady market. Thing long interest well liquidated before Agricultural Bureau Report.

Liverpool Market 29th May 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
18.04	May			17.89	—15
17.44	July	17.18—26	17.22—22	17.25	—19
16.09	Oct.	15.46—23	15.41—28	15.46	—23
15.17	Jan.			14.94	—23
15.02	Mar.	14.77—25		14.80	—22
	Egyptian.				
21.30	Jul.			21.18	—12
19.80	Nov.			19.53	—27

Tegraphic market advices: (1) Light rains Oklahoma, much warmer. Daily forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy. New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 525,000. (2) New York cables: "At least one important Mill in Greenville, South Carolina, resuming full time on 1st June. Operatives accepting 10 per cent reduction in wages. Strong likelihood movement become general there." (3) American cross rate 4.32 7/8. July highest 17.25, lowest 17.15, range .13 points. Considerable trade fixing cash sales. Some liquidation new crop. Heavy rains reported in Texas and Mississippi. Sales Fall River 55,000. American Cotton Association 64. 9 per cent indicating 10,567,000. Quiet market. (4) Weekly rainfall: El Passo, Amarillo, Augusta, New Galveston, Jackson Ville, Chattanooga nil to .5 inch. Oklahoma City, Abilene, San Antonio, Montgomery, Charleston Atlanta 1 to 2 inches. Little Rock, Vicksburg, Memphis, Shreveport, Raleigh over 2 inches.

HOLIDAYS.

New York market will remain closed on Friday 30th inst. and Saturday 31st inst.

Liverpool market will remain closed on the following days: Saturday 7th June, Monday, 9th June, Tuesday, 10th June, Friday, 13th June, and Saturday 14th June, also on all Saturdays until 6th September.

The Local Market will probably remain closed on Tuesday 3rd June.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May, 29.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	300
Imports	
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Limited demand	18.23
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	23.10
New York 11 a.m. ..July ..	29.60
(As known in Liverpool..Oct. ..	26.47
at closing time) ..Jan. ..	25.53
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July ..	29.56
Oct. ..	25.71

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed on 30th inst.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 29

Months.	Today's price.
May	17.82—.22
June	..
July	17.20— 22
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct	15.41—.28
Nov.	..
December	15.04—.24
January	14.90—.27
Feb.	..
Mar.	14.76—.26
May	14.60—.23
Egyptians July	21 20†
„ Nov.	19.20
„ Jan	19.45

Liverpool, May 30.

Months.	Today's price.
May	..18.07+.18
June	.. ..
July	..17.36+.11
Aug.	.. ..
Sept.	.. ..
Oct.	..15.55+.09
Nov.	.. ..
December	.. ..
January	..15.03+.09
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	.. ..
April	.. ..
May	.. ..
Egyptians :—	
November	19.70

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 29.

Months.	To-day's Price
May	17.89—.15
June	17.73—.16
July	17.25—.19
August	16.73—.19
September	16.14—.20
October	15.46—.23
November	15.18—.25
December	15.05—.23
January	14.94—.23
February	14.84—.23
March	14.80—.22
April	14.72—.16
May	14.62—.21
Tone—Very Steady.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May. 29.

Months.	Previous price.	To-days price.
May ..	22.00	„ 21.85
June ..	21.58	„ 21.55
July ..	21.18	„ 21.30
August ..	20.98	„ 21.10
September ..	20.78	„ 20.35
October ..	20.08	„ 20.25
November ..	19.53	„ 19.80
December ..	19.43	„ 19.67
January ..	19.33	„ 19.55
Feb. ..	19.28	„ 19.50
March ..	19.18	„ 19.40
April ..	19.18	„ 19.40
May		„ 19.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May, 29.

F. G. Bengal, Good	12.20
„ „ Fully Good	12.20
„ „ Fine	13.00
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.75
„ „ Fully Good ..	13.25
„ „ Fine	13.75
M. G. Broach, Good	13.60
„ Fully Good	14.00
„ Fine	14.40
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.10
„ „ Fully Good	12.50
„ „ Fine	12.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 29.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports..	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	
„ Exports to Continent ..	3,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ July	29.65+.10
„ „ „ October ..	26.46+.03
„ „ „ Dec.	25.73+.01
„ „ „ Jan.	25.56+.02
Spot Cotton at New York ..	32.65+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.88+.13
Futures „ „ July	29.61+.06
„ „ „ Oct.	25.75+.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 9/16
Demand Bills	4.31,00
Silver Commercial Bras	66 1/2

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, May 29.

		To-days Prices.
Futures at New York	July ..	29.65+.10
	Oct. ..	26.46+.03
	Dec. ..	25.73+.01
	Jan. ..	25.56+.02

Liverpool, May 29.

	To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	May .. 17.89—.15
Liverpool ..	July .. 17.25—.19
	Oct. .. 15.46—.23
	Jan. .. 14.94—.23

WHEATS.

London, May 29.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	44/3
BARLETTA BUSSO—63 1/2 lbs.	
A/M Sellers	43/3
AUSTRALIAN M/J Sellers ..	47/9
Tone:—Dull and easier.	
CHOICE WHITE KARACHI	
M/J Sellers	46/6
SOFT RED KARACHI .. M/J Value	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Near Value	32/9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

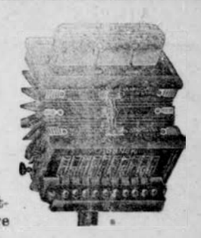
Bombay, May 30.

(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 12 0

ACCORDIONS OR MELODIONS



—:o:—

S. ROSE & Co. Ltd. have a large and varied assortment of these very popular Instruments. Below are a few:—

No. YXR VIENNA PATTERN. Size 10 x 10,10 keys, 3 Basses 2 Sets of Reeds Rs. 25 0
„ YXY „ „ „ „ „ 4 „ „ „ 28 0
„ YGX „ „ „ 11 x 12, 21 „ 8 „ 4 „ „ 65 0
„ HGR HOHNER MEDIUM ACCORDEON. Size 10 x 10 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Stops, 8 fold Bellows „ 28 0
„ HEX „ „ Size 11½ x 12, 3 Stops, 3 Rows of Reeds, 9 fold Bellows „ 35 0
„ UHR „ CHROMATIC ACCO DEON, 9 x 12, 19keys 4 Basses, 2 Stops 2 Row of Reeds 9 fold Bellows „ 45 0
„ YDH „ VIENNA CHROMATI 12 x 11, 21keys 12 Basses, 4 Sets of Reeds, 14 f Bellows. „ 75 0

MOUTH HARMONICAS

Only Best Grades in Stock.

	Holes	Reeds	Rs.	As.
Boy Scouts	10	Single		
	20	Reeds	1	0
Marine Band	„	„	1	8
Trumpet Call	„	„	1	8
Star Vamper	„	„	0	14
Virtuoso	„	„	1	8
Drum Major	„	„	1	0
Hohner Band	„	„	1	8

	Holes	Reeds	Rs.	As.
Brass Band	10D/Holes	40 Reeds	3	12
Double Anchor	4	28 „	1	12
Regulation	1±	28 „	1	8
Echo	14	28 „	1	12
Diapason	16	32 „	2	0
„ „	20	40 „	2	12
GOLIATH	Rs. 3/12, 5/8 and 6/8			

AUTOHARPS

The "POPULAR" MODEL 6 Chords 25 Strings Rs. 17 8
"LA MARGUERITE" „ 20 0
"EXCELSIOR" 9 Cords 32 „ 32 8
"WAGNER" Chromatic 37 „ 52 8

FULL LIST POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

RAMPART ROW, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

Telegrams :— "ROSEBUD," BOMBAY.

SHARE BAZAR.

30th May, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	475	475	
Bombay Dyeing ..	680-85-83-12	686-4	
Century ..	355-60	360	
Nagpur ..	463-12-66-4	66-467-8	
Colaba ..	186-4	185	
Crescent ex-divi. ..	230	22-8-226-4	
Indore ex-divi. ..	372-8	372-8	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1025	
New Great ..	335-36-4	336-4	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	493-12-97-8	500	
Phoenix ..	430	430	
Bharucha ..	220	225	
Simplex ..	237-8-35-37-8	36-4-237-8	
Swan ex-divi. ..	760	760	
Swadesh ..	515-12-8-16-4	20-522-8	
Pabni ..	305	305	
Fazal ..	850	853-8	
Mathuradas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	202-8	202-8	
Globe ..	50	50	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	265	265	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	101-4	101-4	
Edward Sassoon ..	190	190	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	172-8	172-8	
Bombay Burma Old ..	322-8	322-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	91-4-92-8	92-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	72-8	77-8	
Bundi Cement ..	8-8	8-8	
Central E. Mining ..	21-8	21-8	
Indian Cement ..	47-8	47-8	
Katni Cement Ordy. ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	25-4	25-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	88-13	90	

Rapeseed, Brown Katni	9	10	0	10	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	10	0	10	2	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	10	0	11	2	0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11	12	0	12	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11	6	0	11	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	79	0	0	16	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	75	0	0	15	4	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	72	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Black	65	0	0	13	4	0
Poppyseed, White ..	11	8	0	12	0	0
Groundnutes	71	0	0			
Mowraseed	8	0	0	8	6	0
Barley	34	0	0			
Castorseed	73	0	0			
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39	0	0	5	8	6
Forward.						
Wheat, May ..	6	9	3			
Wheat, August/September	7	3	3			
Linseed, May ..	12	3	3			
Linseed Sept.	12	13	6			
Groundnuts M/J ..	72	0	0			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/J	16	4	0			
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad				72	8	0
Cotton Seed J/J				5	9	0

WHEAT AND SEED FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The fourth wheat forecast states that the total area is now returned at 30,919,000 acres as against 30,631,000 acres (revised) at this time last year or an increase of one per cent. The total yield is now estimated at 9,659,000 tons as compared with 10,777,000 tons (revised) at this date last year. The condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be fair.

The final general memorandum on oilseeds states that the total area under rape and mustard amounts to 6,154,000 acres which is two per cent below finally revised area of last year. The total estimated yield is 1,154,000 tons as against 1,298,000 tons which is the revised final figure of the last year a decrease of 4 per cent.

SEEDS.

LONDON, May 29.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed at £17 5/8 paid and sellers for May/June shipment. Higher prices were asked, consequently demand was disappointing.

Cottonseed, Bombay, closed quiet at £10 sellers for May-June.

Castorseed, Bombay 524 7/8 May-June sellers.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for May-June shipment to Hull at £19-8-9 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine at £17 3/4 for May-June shipment to Hull. In Castorseed from Cawnpore for July-August shipment to Hull at 22 1/8. In Barley Indian for August-September shipment at 32/6.

Linseed, steady. Cottonseed, Quiet. Linseed Oil, Steady.

Wheat, Quiet. Rice easier.

Linseed Calcutta closed at £19 3/8 sellers for May-June shipment and at £19 1/4 buyers for May-June shipment. Raw Linseed Oil, Naked Spot closed at 37/3 value for June-July-August shipment and 36/3 buyers for September-December.

Higher prices were asked for Linseed and demand was disappointing.

(For other Commercial see page 12.)

SPORTING NEWS.

KIRKEE RACES.

R SULTS OF FIRST DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 29.

THE GANESHKIND STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 99, 2nd Rs. 40 3rd Rs. 20 for horses of H. E.'s Bodyguard R.F.A. Cavalry and Mounted Police in Poona District.

86th Battery R.F.A.'s TIT BITS 12-7 Sergt. Ceswell 1
75th Battery R.F.A.'s LAUGHING SACKS 12-7, Sergt. MacQuase 2
86th Battery R.F.'s TINKER 12-7 B D Dalton 3

ALSO RAN: Pompey 12-7, Bubbles 12-7 ed. 12-10, Tritz 12-7 ed. 12-12 Tommy 12-7 St. Jack 12-7, Stockings 12-7 Safa 12-7.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Tit Bits, 2 to 1 against Laughing Sacks, 8 to 1 St. Jack Tons, and fifteens on the others.

Tote paid Rs. 4-8 for win and Rs. 3, 4, and Rs. 47 for places.

THE SWAN STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. For Bona Fide Charges of Officers of Dismounted Units to be ridden by those qualified to enter. Winner Rs. 99, 2nd Rs. 40, 3rd Rs. 20. a

Capt. S. Walshe's MAY BOY 12-7 Owner ... 1
Mr. H O Lovell's WONK EYE 12-7 Owner. 2
Also Ran:—Lady Mine 12-7.

Betting: 8 to 1 on May Boy, 4 to 1 against Lady Mine, 8 to 1 against Wonk Eye. Lady Mine refused to face the starter and took no part in race.

Tote paid Rs. 4 for win.

THE ABADON PLATE. Distance ½ Mile. For Arabs W. A. raised 14 lbs. Winners since 31st March 1923 once 4 lbs. twice 10 lbs. oftener 18 lbs. mai'ens allowed 7lbs ponies 5 lbs..

S R A Wahab's MOOBDIR 10-2 Capt. Walshe 1
K A Irani's RED SILK 9-5 Col. Gill 2
Lt.-Col. Gill's SUONODON 9-5 Major Scott 3

Betting: 7 to 2 on Moobdir, 5 to 2 against Red Silk, 10 to 1 Snowdon.

Tote paid Rs. 4 for win.

THE CHARGER STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs. For bona-fide Chargers and Hunters property of Officers of H. M. Army or Auxiliary Forces or members of a recognised club in Western India.

Capt. E L Griffith William's DARK NIGHT 12-7, Capt. Walshe 1
Mr. G. M C. Elliyott's APPLEWOOD 11-0, Major Scott 2
Capt. C M Duncan's CREAGHDUFF 12-7, Mr. Byrne 3

Also Ran: Rajah 12-7 Douglas Hill 11-0, Fair Mac 11-0.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Dark Night, 6 to 4 against Applewood, 8 to 1 against others.

Tote paid Rs. 5 for win; Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 for places.

THE POLO SCURRY. Distance 2½ furlongs. For Polo Ponies that have regularly played Polo since 1st June 1923: English and Colonials 12st Cbs. 11st Arabs 10st.

Mr. R O Byrne's ZERO 12-0 Lieut. Calver and Mr. R. O. Byrne's TRENTA ET TUNE 12-0 Owner dead heat 1
Mr. L. C. Winslow's SIR NIGEL 12-0, Col. Gill 3

Also Ran: Doris 11-0.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Trente et Une, 2 to 1 against Doris, 3 to 1 Zero, 4 to 1 Sir Nigel.

Tote paid Rs. 3 for Trente Et Une and Rs. 9 on Zero, Rs. 5 and 3 for places.

THE PALMER PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs. For Horses, W. A. raised 14 lbs. penalties winners since 31st March 1923 once, 4lbs. ofteners 10 lbs. maidens allowed 4 lbs.

Lieut.-Col. G. Gill's LUCY CARMER 10-12. Col. Gill a 1
Capt. S. Walshe's MAY BOY 10-3 Owner ... 2
Staff-Sgt. Caswell's MRS J 7-12. Indian ... 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Lucy Carmer, 2 to 1 against May Boy, 10 to 1 Mrs. J.

Tote paid Rs. 4 for win.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

TOLLEY'S SURPRISING DEFEAT.

LONDON, May 29.

St. Andrews.—In the fifth round of the Amateur Golf Championship the Scottish International, Denis Kyle beat Cyrill Tolley by 3 and 2.

LATER.

Tolley's defeat is more surprising because a feature of the fourth round contests this morning was the enormity of his and Wethered's victories. Tolley beat Major Campbell of Tantallon by 7 and 5 and Wethered beat C. Lees of Winslow by 7 and 5. On the contrary Kyle beat Braid at 21st hole after a terrific match. In the fifth round two thousand spectators watched the play of Tolley who was excellent but Kyle was in top form and his putting was deadly. Kyle was one hole up at the turn after which he increased his lead. Wethered beat Major Hezlet of Royal Portrush by 3 and 2. Caven beat Sidebottom of Stockport by 2 and 1. Harris beat W. Tweobale by 3 and 2. Holderness of Prestwick beat John Wilson by 3 and 2.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP.

INDIAN PLAYERS' VICTORY.

LONDON, May 29.

Aruhen.—In the Davis (Lawn Tennis) Cup matches here Jacob (India) beat Van Lennep (Holland) 0—6, 6—3, 6—2, 7—5, 9—7. Sleem (India) beat Timmer (Holland) 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC SOCCER.

LONDON, May 29.

Paris.—In the Second round of the Olympic Soccer Sweden beat Belgium by 8 goals to 1. Italy beat Luxembourg by 2 goals to 0, Egypt beat Hungary by 3 goals to 0, and Uruguay beat United States by 3 goals to 0.—Reuter.

CRICKET.

LONDON, May 29.

The weather was fine the two thousand spectators were present when and South Africans met Scotland at Edinburgh to-day. Scotland made 177, Fergusson making 33 and Carter taking 5 for 51. Africans made 95 for 3.

Glamorgan beat Leicestershire by an innings and 121 runs. Glamorgan made 364, Abel contributing 107. Leicester made 145 in the first innings, Ryan taking 6 for 46. Leicester followed on and made 98 in the second innings, Ryan taking 5 for 18.—Reuter.

RIFLE COMPETITION AT BISLEY.

LONDON, May 29.

Lord Cheylesmore presiding at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association announced that the new Bisley competition "Overseas" was open to British subjects resident overseas. It was introduced in view of the large number of visitors from the Dominions. The prize list would be of hundred pounds sterling. Entrance fees would not be charged. There would be a record number of competitors for Bisley this year, including representative teams from Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, Rhodesia, Natal Gold Coast and Malaya. He said that Australians who were holders of the Empire Trophy had received their right to have the match. He announced that the Prince of Wales had consented to present the prizes at Bisley this year.—Reuter.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, May 29.

The following is the latest Derby Betting:—

7 to 1 Diophon,
10 to 1 St. Germans,
100 to 9 Dawson City,
100 to 8 Bright Night,
15 to 1 Sansovino,
22 to 1 Knight of Garter,
25 to 1 Parmenio,
40 to 1 Tippler taken and offered.—Reuter.

LATE SIR ASUTOSH.

TRIBUTES FROM CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Corporation of Calcutta of which Sir Asutosh Mookerjee was a member from 1902-1904 paid tributes to his memory at a special meeting held to-day with Mr. C. R. Das, Mayor in the chair. After the Corporation had expressed profound sorrow at the death of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee a Committee was appointed to consider what form the memorial to Sir Asutosh Mookerjee should take.

ALLEGED SIKH-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT AMRITSAR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, May 30.

On the 23rd instant, certain Mahomedans, are alleged to have entered the land belonging to the Gurdwara Santokhsar and began to excavate an old well. There was a great excitement amongst Akalis, but with commendable restraint they kept quiet and informed Dr. Kitchlew who was away at Lahore then. He asked the Sikhs not to do any thing till his return, and they did as desired by the Doctor. After his coming back, Dr. Kitchlew personally studied the situation, and, on the 28th instant, called a Joint Conference of the representatives of both parties at his residence where an amicable settlement was arrived at, but the next morning, Mahomedans refused to abide by the decision taken with full mutual consent, inspite of Dr. Kitchlew's pursuasions. Sikhs want to try all means for an amicable settlement before taking final action. Negotiations have broken down.

Great excitement prevails. The situation is extremely serious. Muslim leaders' immediate intervention is essential.

MISS ROURKE MURDER CASE.

MR. BOND'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, May 29.

At to-day's hearing of the Rawalpindi Train Murder Case, Mr. Bowring, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi and Mr. Bond were cross-examined.

Mr. Bond said that in referring to the accused's talking outside the deceased's compartment he had used the plural "they" in respect of the accused because he was not actually aware of how many were there.

The whole of to-morrow will be devoted to the further cross-examination of the same witness.

DECCAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

MR JAYAKAR'S PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANGLI, May 30.

The fourth session of the Deccan States Subjects Conference went off successfully in spite of some uproar at the outset. After Mr. Abhyankar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Jayakar, the President, had delivered their addresses, the Subject Committee discussed all resolutions in the afternoon. The Conference passed 24 resolutions. The proceedings terminated with an eloquent address by Mr. Jayakar who advised Indian States Subjects to continue their agitation vigorously.

Mr. Abhyankar entertained the President and all guests and delegates at an evening party.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The Imperial Bank announces reduction of bank rate by one per cent. to seven per cent.

THE VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S MESSAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 30.

The campaign at Vaikom still continues. Several workers and volunteers have arrived in response to Mr. Naicker's appeal. The Akali Jatha has been instructed to obey externment order if served on them and return. The Untouchability Committee is meanwhile in communication with the S. G. P.C. to get the Akalis to withdraw from Vaikom even if no externment order is served as it has been decided that the Committee should make its own arrangements to feed the Satyagrahis.

Mr. Rajagopalachari met some prominent orthodox oppositionists and discussed the situation with them. They seemed to agree to abide by the result of a referendum from all Hindus, including untouchables. Arrangements are now being made to make the volunteer organization more efficient to put up a prolonged fight, if necessary.

Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu arrived at Vaikom last evening via. Ernakulam and addressed a crowded gathering condemning the present policy of the Government in denying elementary human rights to untouchables. He said there was no use attaining Swarajya when the question of untouchability remained unsolved. He deplored the Ehavas and other untouchable classes had not sufficiently supported the movement, and pointed out how it was useless for them to expect people from outside to fight their battles. He added that everyone could join the movement as it was non-political and purely humanitarian.

The Untouchability Committee has issued a manifesto to the effect that there are enough volunteers now at Vaikom and that no more volunteer need arrive without previously obtaining permission from the authorities. They have also appealed for further monetary help.

MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S MESSAGE.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued a message pointing out that distinctions based on caste cannot be tolerated in a civilised country even in respect of a few Roads. He testifies to the campaign being conducted in the most peaceful and considerate manner and observes that it deserves sympathy and assistance of all thinking men and women in Travancore. The only justification Government could claim for preserving the barbarous distinctions in the use of Roads was the alleged sentiment of a section of its people. It was therefore the duty of the citizens to make it clear to the world that they do not support the policy of the Government and are prepared to allow equal civic rights to all. He concludes his message with an appeal to all public and philanthropic organisations and private individuals to make their utmost endeavour to convene successful meetings throughout the State on the fourth June, as fixed by the Congress Sub-Committee, and pass suitable resolutions and communicate the same to the press and the authorities. In these meetings, he says, everyone can and ought to take part irrespective of his political views provided, one agreed there should be no distinction as against untouchables in the use of Roads.

REFERENDUM PROPOSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, May 30.

Satyagraha has been discontinued during nights and the volunteers march during the day only. Mr. Rajagopalachari conferred by special invitation, with some of the local orthodox Hindu leaders yesterday. They appear to be willing to abide by the result of a referendum to all Hindus including the Untouchables provided the Congress undertook to drop the campaign if the majority was against allowing the Untouchables the use of the prohibited Roads.

Dr. Varadrajulu Naidu addressed a meeting.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 30.

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal or the Indian Historical Research Institute commenced its session this morning under the Presidentship of Mr. C. V. Vaidya. Six important papers were read and discussed. Mr. Vaidya, in his paper on the Invasions of Mahamud of Ghazni discussed the causes of the Hindu defeats and attributed them among other causes to the influence of Buddhist philosophy which was responsible for undermining the spirit of resistance. There was an animated discussion over this point. Five more papers were read in the afternoon.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 30.

By the order of the Calcutta High Court the meeting of the Creditors and Shareholders of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited (in Liquidation), which, according to former arrangements, was to be held on June 6th has, with the consent of the Committee of Investigation and the Liquidators, now been fixed for a date not later than 18th August next. In the event of the Liquidators being in a position to convene the meeting before 18th August, a notification will be issued in due course.

CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE.

The Civil Justice Committee will arrive in Bombay on August 25 and will commence its sittings at 10-30 a.m. the next day. The Committee will leave Bombay on September 19 for Karachi where it will open its sittings on September 22 at 10-30 a.m. and continue them up to October 2.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH CAUSING HURT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramsarandas Chhangamull, Harikisen Ramsarandas, Premnath Ramsarandas and a Pathan servant of Ramsarandas were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Bhagatram Sobat on the 21st April.

The deposition of the complainant was to the effect that on the 21st April at about 10 p.m. as he was going towards St. George's Hospital from the Victoria Terminus he was asked by accused No. 4 to stop and was hit with a stick on his head. Accused No. 1 shouted to the others to beat him so that he (the complainant) should be forced to leave the service of Mayadas and Co., Commission and Passenger Agents, between whom and accused No. 1 there is professional rivalry as accused No. 1 is also a passenger agent. On being incited thus, accused No. 2, 3 and 4 fell on him with sticks and assaulted him. He went to the police and lodged a complaint. He was then taken to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for four days.

The evidence of C. A. Beresford employed as a clerk in Carnac Bunder and L. H. Smike, eye-witnesses of the assault, went to show that on the day in question as they were returning from the Empire Cinema after 10 p.m. they heard a shout "stop" immediately followed up by a hit on the complainant's head dealt by accused No. 4. Accused No. 1 said something, understandable to them, on which accused Nos. 2 and 3 set upon the complainant with sticks.

As there were, however, differences in matters of detail between the depositions of the two witnesses, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Shivram Jayaram, Kalidas Balaji and Gangaram Balaji stood charged before the same Magistrate with having assaulted one Kashinath Yesoo on the 20th.

The case for the complainant was that at about 1-30 p.m. on that day as he was talking to a friend Govind, accused No. 1 accompanied by the two others came up and pushed him. Remonstration on his part resulted in the others also joining hands with accused No. 1 in the assault. He complained to the police.

As the case proceeded, the parties agreed to live in peace and with the permission of the Court, the case was compounded.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Being informed that some bales of cloth in s. s. "City of Newcastle" were broken open and contents removed, the master of the ship had a search made in the cabins of four of his crew, Esoof Mahomad, Mahomad Fakir, Nazarali and Mahammad Gazi and found a portion of the missing property in them. They were then handed over to the police.

Such was the complaint made before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court where Sergeant Bird placed the accused on a charge of theft.

All the accused pleaded guilty.

Accused Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were imposed a fine of Rs. 50 each and in default of payment were to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Accused No. 2, as an old offender having several previous convictions, was given six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENTENCED FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Investigations by the police resulted in the tracing of Mader Bux, Mahamud Husanali and Ismail Khuda as the receivers of the property stolen by the accused in the above case.

The first and third accused were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each and in default of payment to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 25 or put to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

2 YEARS' R. I. FOR PICKING POCKET.

Before the same Magistrate, Ramchandra Madoo was charged by Sergt. Fish, with the offence of picking the pocket of Narayan Samoo.

The allegation of the complainant was that on the 25th instant at 8-30 as he was standing at Carnac Bunder the accused attempted to relieve his pocket of its contents when he caught the accused in the act and made him over to the police.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default of which continue for a further period of six months.

CORONER'S COURT.

HINDU WOMAN FATALLY STRUCK.

The Coroner concluded inquest touching the death of Parvatibai (20) who was found dead and bleeding from her face on a footpath at Bazar Gate Street on the 25th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Walliullah Elihubux, a weaver, said on the night in question Parvatibai ran towards him crying for help. Mohmed was chasing her with a stick. Witness asked him not to assault the woman. At Carnao Road, however, Mohmed told her, "I give you food and water, why do you go to Mahaboob?" and struck her on her head. Mohmed and the woman then walked in the direction of the Crawford Market. When they went near the Police Office, the woman fell down. Mohmed asked a friend of his to bring a victoria. They then put the woman in the vehicle and drove away.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to intercranial haemorrhage resulting apparently from her having been struck on the head with a stick by Mohmed Abdul.

A CARPENTER'S FATAL SLIP.

Dharma Jama, a carpenter, was fixing a brass plate to the steamer in the Merewether Dry Dock standing on a ladder on the 26th instant, when his foot slipped and he fell into the dock and was injured on the head. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

On Thursday, Teja Mohmed, a tile turner, was turning tiles on the roof of the building of the Depressed Classes School at Poi Bawdi, when the plank on which he was standing at the edge of the roof broke and he fell on the road with it. He died on the spot.

SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

Datadin, a Purdeshi (28), came to Bombay about five days ago and was going along the railway line between Badar and Elphinstone Road, when a train came up and the driver seeing the man on the line whistled twice. He was caught by the buffer and thrown on the line. His head was injured. He was put in the train and brought to the Grant Road Station, where on arrival he was found dead.

ANOTHER BUILDING COLLAPSE.

On Thursday evening at about six o'clock a portion of a five-storeyed building situate at Third Marine Street, and belonging to Mr. A. K. Ebrahim, suddenly collapsed injuring L. Fernandez, a Christian, who was passing by. The fire-brigade was communicated with and Mr. Nagle of the Fire Brigade promptly arrived on the spot with motor ambulance and emergency van and removed the debris. Fortunately there was no injury or damage to life and property.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following Press Note for publication:—

With reference to Press Note No. 2383-E, dated the 26th March, 1924, Government are pleased to appoint the following Committee on University Reform:—

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt. (Chairman), Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mr. A. L. Covernton (Secretary), The Reverend E. Blatter, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. K. Natrajan, Captain E. V. Sassoon, Professor K. T. Shah, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. A. B. Lathe and Mr. J. B. Petit.

2. The terms of reference for the Committee are as under:—

(a) To enquire into the constitution and functions of the Bombay University with a view to broaden and liberalise its constitution and to effect its transformation into a teaching University, and to submit proposals for such modifications as may be considered necessary for these purposes.

(b) To investigate the relations between the University and its affiliated Colleges both in Bombay City and in the mofussil, and to consider whether it is desirable and feasible to institute other Universities at mofussil centres.

(c) To consider the relations which exist between the University and Government and to report whether any modifications are necessary.

(d) To consider the question of bringing the University into closer relation with the commercial and industrial interests and public bodies in the City of Bombay.

(e) To report on such other matters germane to the above general questions as may be considered necessary.

(f) The Committee is authorised to invite opinions from educational and commercial bodies as well as from the general public and to adopt such measures as it thinks fit for the taking of oral evidence.

(g) Five members will constitute a quorum.

3. The Secretary to the Committee will, in consultation with the Chairman, decide the place and time for the meeting of the Committee. The Committee should be requested to enter upon its task as soon as possible and submit its report to Government so as to reach them not later than October, 1924.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE AND CINEMA.

WEST-END CINEMA.—Spectacle scenes, love theme, psychology and old atmosphere of days gone by—these elements are all in "A Lady of Quality", the Universal-Jewel production starring Virginia Valli and directed by Hobart Henley, which comes to the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road), to-night and this week.

"A Lady of Quality", being both a super-Jewel and a Hobart Henley production, it is an auspicious first venture for the new star. Henley, featured director of Universal, has put into this production the equality of artistry he previously displayed in "The Flirt", "The Flame of Life" and other productions which stamped him as one of the screen's leading directors.

Milton Sills looks ideally strong and firm in the role of a gentleman and a soldier of the year 1700. Sills is well-known to film-goers, who has been starred repeatedly. Earl Foxe is of a pleasing type and natural in his two-century-old costumes. Aileen Manning, chosen for her likeness to pictures of the "Good Queen Anne", could hardly be anything but suitable.

Architecture of the days, manners of the people and their customs are interesting as displayed in this cinema version of an authentic story. Months of research and careful copying of accurate data are responsible.

* * * *

THE EMPIRE.—Featured in the Empire programme is a film adaptation of Clemence Dane's well-known play which was produced in 1921—"A Bill of Divorcement"—and since the cast includes Fay Compton and Constance Binney, the film ought to be one which has been well produced.

It is the story of a daughter's sacrifice. Her mother is married to a man who has been in a lunatic asylum for years. The law entitles her to a divorce on such grounds, and then she marries again. In the meantime the husband leaves the asylum cured. The daughter is engaged to be married also, but she decides that her first duty is to her father, and so she sacrifices her future happiness to the care of one whom Fate has dealt with very unkindly. The film is a British production, and the appearance in it of Miss Compton is sure to be a draw.

* * * *

THE EMPRESS.—At the Empress there is being shown the film which has been the attraction at the Empire during the past week—Douglas Fairbank's "When the Clouds Roll By." It is a snappy romance of youth and love, full of laughter and happiness, daring and suspense, and incidentally it destroys all the old superstitions such as breaking mirrors, walking under a ladder, sitting thirteen at table, seeing a black cat, wearing opals, and all the old superstitious tosh that is still believed by some.

* * * *

THE EXCELSIOR.—"A film that will make mothers talk" is how the film which is being shown at the Excelsior is described. That being so, it is a pity that so many of the mothers of Bombay are away on the hill tops. There are four central characters in the story,—the wife, the husband, the mutual friend, and of course the child. It is a tale of a wife who entered into marriage with a lie on her lips; of a husband who discovered that lie and waited; of a friend who had loved the woman once and perhaps loved her still and tried to bring happiness into a home bereft of it. And they and the child sweep to a climax of drama surprise.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL MAGAZINE.

The Modern Publishing Co., Dhobi Talao, Bombay, are starting a monthly magazine called "The Review of Education", which will be devoted to the cause of education, with special reference to India. The Editors are Mr. M. M. Gidwani and Mr. B. J. Vaswani. The contributors will include Sir Michael Sadler, Prof. John Adams, Mr. C. F. Andrews, and Dr. Cousins. The first number is expected to be out by 1st August. The subscription will be rupees six per year.

DARING DACOITY AT GHATKOPAR.

DACOITS WITH FIRE-ARMS.

In the early hours of Friday, the 30th instant, at about 2 a.m. a gang of about 25 dacoits, some of whom possessed fire-arms, raided the bungalow belonging to Mr. Shivdas Champsey at Ghatkopar, and carried away some ornaments, etc., belonging to the Marwari Sheth who stays there. In the beginning they fired some blank shots to frighten away all those who might come to the rescue of the Sheth. The dacoits did much damage to the cupboards and the safe, which were smashed with hammers. Not being able to get the keys of the safe, they subjected the Marwari Sheth to severe beating. The mali, who opposed the dacoits, was also severely beaten. The dacoits stayed there for an hour, and as they did not find anything left the place.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT.

A Bill to provide for enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes which has been found necessary in view of past experience in the Presidency will be introduced in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

The Harwood League—R. G. A. 101 vs. West Yorkshire Regiment, Cooperage.

TUESDAY, June 3.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

THURSDAY, June 5.

Intermediate Examination in Arts Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

May 31 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 12m.
June 1, (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 1m., Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 2 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 12m.
June 3 (Tues) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 13m.
June 4 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 13m.
June 5 (Thur) Sunrise 6h 1m; Sunset 7h 14m.
June 6 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 1m. Sunset 7h. 14m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

COLAH.—Dr. Muncherji Byramji Colah died on 30th May at 11 a.m. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (B. T.), opposite Byculla Club, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

"THE MESSAGE OF MAHATMAJI."

Under the auspices of the Matheran Village Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at "Chowk Hall" (Govindji's Hindu Hotel), Matheran, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m., when Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak on the "Message of Mahatmaji." Sjt. M. B. Nesvi will preside. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramkrishna Mission will conduct the Gita Class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class from 8-30 to 9-30 a.m. to-morrow at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, near Santa Cruz. Both the Classes are open to the public.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. Y. Chitnis will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are invited to attend.

HOLY CROSS FEAST, HANSALI—DADAR.

The Holy Cross Feast will be celebrated by the Young Hansalites to-day (Saturday) at 7-15 a.m. "His Master's Voice" will be in attendance.

NEW SPINNING MACHINE.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m., a trial show of the new spinning machine invented by Sjt. N. K. Kshirsagar of Nasik and manufactured by the New Indian Machine Works, Limited, will be shown at Dadar in Khandke Building No. 2, 1st floor. Those interested should not lose the opportunity of seeing 6 yarns spun at a time by only one person on this machine invented and exclusively Indian machine.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The eighth anniversary day of the late Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, President of the Blavatsky Lodge, will be celebrated at the Theosophical Hall, 77, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will deliver a lecture in Gujerati on "What is to be a Theosophist?" followed by devotional music and songs.

"The Eternal Pilgrim and the Voice Divine: Some Hints on the Higher Life"—a Memorial Volume by the late Mr. Jehangir Sorabji with a foreword by Dr. Annie Besant can be had from the Theosophical Book Depot.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 29th May to 6 a.m. of 30th May, 1924:—

Small-pox 12 attacks and 9 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 2 attacks and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 123. Total mortality this day last year 100.

"DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Nariman's letter on the Development Directorate, which appeared in your issue of 27th instant, the following facts may be of interest to your readers.

Sir Lawless Hepper relinquished the post of Controller of Munitions, Bombay Circle, in August, 1918 and did not take up the appointment of Director of Development until November, 1920.

The dredger, "Kalu" was purchased by the Government of Bombay in direct communication with the Government of India, Marine Department, in February, 1920. Yours, etc.,

C. B. B. CLEE.
Ag. Director of Information.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Whether the result of the School-Leaving Certificate examinations may be called satisfactory or not, I do not wish to enter into the whole detail; but I should point out that the Latin paper in this examination was very difficult and it seems that a great number of pupils have failed in this subject. Out of several pupils sent by the St. Mary's Institute more than half failed though some of these pupils have obtained the best number of marks in other subjects. I know of certain bright boys who have obtained more than 300 marks in total, failed in Latin only by about 8 to 10 marks while those who obtained 295 marks as total were fortunate enough to get through in all subjects. I should invite the attention of the authorities to the facts to consider the nature of the Latin paper and to give possible relief and justice to the poor students who have done better in other subjects.—Yours, etc.,

N. J. BATTIWALLA.

Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Commerce Secretary proceeds home on four months leave from 12th June and Mr. G. L. Corbett will act in his place.

A Rangoon message of May 30th says:—The date of the Conference on the working of Government of India Act in Burma has been altered from the 6th June to 7th June.—A.P.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE READER OF THE "CHRONICLE."

DEAR READER,—We are glad to note that the careful selection and the decent get-up of our publications printed at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press have met with the entire approval and unstinted praise of our readers and the Press of India. We are always ready to consider carefully the reasonable suggestions of our customers. So, in accordance with the earnest requests of our Bombay as well as up-country customers we have henceforward decided to bear postage and V. P. charges. We hope this facility will be appreciated. Up-to-now we have published the following four books only:—

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1924.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM.

We publish elsewhere the long statement which Mahatma Gandhi has issued on the Hindu-Muslim tension. The examination of the causes of this tension and the cure suggested are characteristic of the Mahatma and it is impossible to improve upon what he has written. We ask every Indian to read the statement and inwardly digest it. It will help him to turn the searchlight inwards, a process which is absolutely essential if this great country is to come into its own. The Mahatma has been moved to issue the statement because he sees no way of achieving anything in this afflicted country without a lasting heart-unity between Hindus and Muslims, the absence of which blocks all progress. And yet such unity is so simple to achieve, requiring as it does no miracle unless a miracle is the doing of the right and simple thing. Maulana Shaukat Ali, addressing his co-religionists the other day, thus summed up the duty of the minorities: "They must be taught to shrink from no legitimate sacrifice demanded in the causes of national freedom and of national unity and far from extorting for themselves special privileges at the expense of sister communities, they should be willing to surrender as much as they can even of their own proper share of benefits accruing to the nation." The Mahatma, as becomes the unchallenged leader of the country, addresses himself specially to the majority who, he insists, must make the beginning and thus inspire the minorities with confidence in their *bona-fides*, because adjustment is possible only when the more powerful take the initiative without waiting for response from the weaker. The appeal of the Mahatma is based on the experience of the ages that as between individuals so between communities it is the spirit of "giving" rather than "taking" which strengthens the bond of love and amity, ennobles the relationship and makes it increasingly fruitful in good and great actions. We believe with the Mahatma in the immediate possibility of achieving heart-unity between Hindus and Muslims because we know that the things that divide them are infinitely less numerous and important than the things that unite them. While the call of his religion must always remain supreme with the individual, there is no religion which makes the needs of the community greater than those of the country.

TAXATION INQUIRY.

One of the most approved expedients adopted by the immortal school specialising in Government departments in "how *not* to do things" is to pretend to do them, and then secure men and means utterly unsuitable to doing them in the right manner. A greater disappointment than the Government of India's recently appointed committee for inquiring into the tax-burdens of the country could not be imagined. When the idea of the Committee was first mooted, when the Hon. Mr. Sethna moved his resolution in the Council of State for instituting an economic inquiry into the resources of the country, every body understood from the assurances of the Government spokesmen that this time at least the Committee would not be selected on the well-known principles of place-finding for the unemployed high up in the official world; but that it would be truly a Committee of experts who understood their work, and who would make their inquiry exclusively as a scientific investigation into the problem submitted to them. But the Government of India do not want "experts", unless they can find them properly imbued with the ideas of the absolute infallibility of Government methods, and duly disposed to pronounce their pontifical blessing upon all things governmental. Such purchasable experts were apparently not available for the purposes of the Taxation Inquiry Committee, and Government are accordingly driven to appoint men whose only qualification seems to be,—that they have no qualification for their task! Sir Charles Todhunter is a member of the Indian Civil Service, with more than a generation of sun-dried prejudices to his credit; and as such is, of course, infallible. Sir Percy Thompson is another member of the same species, whose exploits in the Inland Revenue Department of the British Exchequer are probably responsible for libelling him with the description of the economic expert once intended to fill his chair. To the outside, unjaundiced eye, however, his qualifications as an expert have yet to be proved. The Maharaja of Burdwan,—is a Maharaja, and must consequently be taken to be omniscient, particularly as the gentleman has had the distinguished privilege of forming part of this most irreproachable Government. Finally we have one of the leading lights of Western Indian Liberalism, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, an ex-Minister of Sir George Lloyd, whose claim to be considered an economic expert cannot bear investigation. Dr. Paranjpye is a Senior Wrangler of Cambridge, possessing great knowledge of Mathematics which would undoubtedly be of immense service to the Taxation Committee in making up their statistical tables, in drawing up their graphs, and even at times in introducing the disintegrated calculus to invest the findings of the Committee with an air of pseudo-economic character.

If the personnel of the Taxation Inquiry Committee needs itself a Committee of inquiry to find out the "whys" and the "wherefores" of the several appointments, the terms of reference are still more confounding and unsatisfactory. Mr. Sethna in his resolution wanted a full economic inquiry into the conditions of the people. The Government are not prepared to grant the entire demand; but on the hoary principle that half a loaf is better than none, they have made a reference which will satisfy nobody except themselves, since it is most admirably suited to stultify inquiry. The finance system as a whole needs a thorough investigation. But "No", say the Government of India, "we shall allow no such desecration of our most cherished idol of the market-place." Accordingly, when the Inchcape Committee was appointed, they referred to that eminent body of businessmen only the expenditure side of their budget, leaving them no power to consider the correlation between public revenue and public expenditure. Now is this special Committee of pseudo-experts asked to inquire into the tax-burdens of the people, but carefully and meticulously excluded from any concern with the expenditure side. Government are at pains to point out in the preamble,—a suspiciously long-winded affair,—that the present inquiry is taken in hand not because there "is any need for meeting additional expenditure, or any intention to increase the total amount raised by taxation in India." But still they insert in the terms of reference the specific clause that the Committee should "report on the suitability of alternative sources of taxation." If there is no intention to add to the burdens of the people, may it not be suggested that the consideration of alternative sources of taxation would be superfluous, since any diminution in the existing tax-yield may be easily met by a corresponding reduction in expenditure? But that is just what the Government do not want. Expenditure of the central and provincial Governments is to be sacrosanct for the Committee, who must, if they consider any redistribution of the burdens, suggest alternative taxes as well. Herein is the first glimpse of the cloven hoof hidden in the terms of reference. For, of the alternative sources possible,—like estate duties for example,—we in India have no experience. The "experts" must, if they at all consider such things, draw upon the experience of other countries; and when they have elaborated the thousandth repetition of the experience of the scheme started by the late Sir Louis Harcourt and improved upon by the versatile and volatile Mr. Lloyd George, they will find that Indian social conditions, like the undivided joint Hindu family, make all their cogitations useless in India. They will then have to call in the aid of expert Hindu lawyers,—let us hope this time the type of "expert" selected will be better deserving of the name, since the legal profession is too strongly organised a trade union for the Government of India to dare to play any tricks with it,—who will solemnly shake their heads at the unorthodoxy of the suggestions, which will accordingly be most suitably interred and consigned to the limbo of oblivion.

The first clause in the reference is the only one suitable for an expert investigation. The second is purely an administrative question, which has been raised into a first class political issue by the clumsy half-hearted, not to say machiavellian method of "granting" constitutional advance to India. The fourth is frankly mechanical and administrative, where Sir Percy Thompson will doubtless find his *forte*, while the fifth is probably inserted to provide some excuse for the inclusion of the eminent mathematician Dr. Paranjpye. The sixth and the last is the *piece de resistance*, the only solid matter for genuine inquiry, which, conformable to the exalted principle of do-nothingness, Government have tried to circumscribe and stultify. It requires that the Committee should "include in the inquiry consideration of the Land Revenue *only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive survey of the existing conditions.*" (our italics). What does this jargon mean? It is in connection with the land revenue of the country that three-fourths of the total wealth and income of the people,—and consequently their ability to bear the tax-burdens, are involved. It is in connection with the land revenue inquiry that the Committee could have considered the problem of agrarian indebtedness, thus unfolding the doors of one of the darkest chambers in the economic life of the people of India. Are these points intended to be included or excluded from the inquiry by this cryptic term of reference? The general policy underlying the land revenue systems of India needs to be thoroughly overhauled in the light of modern principles of ability in imposing tax-burdens and equity in apportioning them. And yet the Government of India seem to be nervously anxious about the proposed inquiry going beyond the bounds they would like to assign to the Committee of "experts". They explain their cryptic term thus:—

> "Similarly, as regards Land Revenue, the Committee will not be required to make suggestions regarding the system of settlement (even if it be vicious?), but it will be within the scope of the inquiry to study the incidence of the land revenue (including water rates) and to point out any defects from the point of view of the canons of (or?) any difficulties in the readjustment of the burdens of taxation."

But if the fundamentals of the settlement system are vicious, and still a consideration of the vicious system is to be excluded from the purview of the Committee, how the latter are going to bring about a "comprehensive report" passeth the understanding of mere mortals.

Notes of the Day.

The Crisis Over.

The precarious position of the Labour Government was once again revealed by the narrow margin of votes by which Sir W. Joynson-Hicks' motion of censure was rejected by the House. Though Mr. Asquith's eleventh-hour advice to his followers to give a further chance to the Government "to turn round," prevented the whole sale defection of the Liberals, a good number of the latter would appear to have voted with the Conservatives. This was doubtless extremely foolish, since it must be obvious even to a child that the Liberals are not at all in the position to risk an appeal to the country at this hour. Whatever some of the impatient spirits in the Conservative and Liberal ranks might say as to the parties being prepared to face a general election, the leaders of both know the fact to be quite otherwise. Hence, every threat to the Labour Government coming from the Opposition side, goes really to strengthen the confidence of the nation in the latter. As for the Labour Government, it can certainly look forward with confidence so long as the Opposition prefers to put itself in the wrong.

German Codlins and Shorts.

The recent German elections have not been wanting in their humorous element. The South German Press is not particularly enamoured of politicians from Prussia, but party exigencies must give place to ideas of "particularisms," and the "Badische Presse", of Karlsruhe impartially printed during the election campaign large type notices of meetings of candidates diametrically opposed to it in national politics. On one page in an important place is a notice calling upon all good citizens to come and listen to the Chancellor of the Reich, Dr. Wirth, on behalf of the Centre Party, on another page the German, Democratic party invites all good citizens "on the eve of the determination of German National destiny" to listen to the Minister of Defence of the Reich, Dr. Gessler. On another page we notice that the good Burghers of Karslsruhe are exhorted to "seek truth even in an election campaign" and mitigate the hatred against the Jews. It appears that in South Germany religious feeling ran high during the elections and practically the whole of the Coalition Government was brought down for a flood of oratory to insist upon securing German unity, whatever local and party prejudices might dictate.

Local Self-Government in the Suburbs.

The appointment of a Committee to consider the question of the reorganisation of the existing system of local self-government in the Bombay Suburban Area will be welcomed by all the residents of the district. The number of Bombay's citizens who are migrating to the suburbs, both for reasons of health and lack of housing accommodation, is steadily increasing year by year. But for the slow progress of the Development Schemes the exodus from Bombay would have been twice or thrice as great as it has been during the past two years. As the Government resolution points out, some of the existing forms of local self-government in the suburban areas are ill-suited to the character of the new population which has migrated from Bombay and the conditions in which they live. The Notified Area Committees ought to disappear altogether, making room for regular municipal boards. We hope the Committee that has been appointed will not conduct its enquiry behind the purdah, but in the open, and will consult the opinions of public bodies and members of the suburban public who may desire to give evidence before it. Before we conclude we must express our surprise at the non-inclusion of Mr. G. B. Trivedi in the Committee. His ripe and intimate experience of suburban conditions would have greatly facilitated the work of the Committee.

The Young Man in a Hurry.

We have no desire to assist Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in thrusting himself into the limelight, but we cannot allow his attempt to misrepresent "The Chronicle" to pass unnoticed. At the last week's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee he had brought forward a proposition to *revise or cancel* a cement contract entered into by the Corporation with four Indian companies, and he took umbrage because he was reported to have said that he wanted the Corporation to back out of the contract. Any one who is not blinded by prejudice would see that revising or cancelling a contract means "backing out of it." To Mr. Kanji and people like him, we realise, "The Chronicle" is an anathema, but, along with many other things, he has to put up with it. Mr. Kanji, however, to buttress his case about the supposed delinquency of this journal recalled an incident which took place in the local Legislative Council when the late President delivered a homily on the duties of the Press, but his memory has played tricks with him. The facts are these. A member of the Council wrote a letter to this paper criticising the president and some members, and "The Chronicle" published it. The matter was brought to the notice of the President by the Home Member and the question of privilege was raised. The President asked the writer of the letter to own up to his "crime," but the member not having done so, the President gave a lecture to this journal. Of course, when this farce was being enacted members who had a grievance against "The Chronicle" got up and attacked it, but the President sternly put them down. We wish Mr. Kanji had adhered to truth even while "hurrying" to damn this journal, and not misrepresented facts by saying that "The Chronicle" was taken to task for deliberately misreporting some members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Kanji will not, perhaps, forget Sir Narayan's description of himself as "a young man in a hurry."

Wanted Light.

A correspondent writes:

"The fact that the public prayers on the occasion of the last Id were performed in the Esplanade maidan has given rise to considerable controversy in the local Muslim Press, some of the newspapers seeing in it a significant propaganda and other regarding it as a step forward in consolidating Islamic unity, inasmuch the Shiah Bohras also participated in the prayers. The "Akhbar-i-Islam" is gratified that the Bohras took part in the prayers. But certain individuals suspect that the participation by the Bohras in the prayers is not without meaning because it was unnecessary inasmuch as they celebrate the Id a day previous to the Id of all Muslims, be the latter Shiah Asna Ashri or Sunni. Besides, with them neither the Juma "Khutba" nor the Id Khutba can be read in the absence of the "Imam." Of course, this suspicion is not without substance; for this reason it is stated that there is some deep purpose behind the participation by the Bohras in the Id prayers and that it is in all a mere political move. I hope the religious head of the Bohras and some Alim will remove the misunderstanding by throwing light on the mystery."

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

SWARAJISTS & EXECUTIVE.

MAHATMA'S VIEWS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

As I have said in my statement to the Press on the question of Councils entry, it is not complete without an examination, in the light of my views, of the working of the Congress organisation. The difference between the Swarajists and myself is honest and vital. I believe that the frank recognition of honest differences will accelerate the country's progress as a patched up compromise designed to hide differences would have retarded it. Each party is now free to give the fullest play to its views unhampered by any consideration save that of the common cause.

It is, therefore, necessary to consider the way the Congress organisation is to be worked. It is clear to me that it cannot be jointly worked just as a government cannot be jointly and efficiently carried on by two parties with opposite views. I hold the boycott of titles, etc to be an absolutely integral part of the Congress programme. The boycott has two objects; first, to persuade those who hold titles etc., to give them up; secondly, to keep the Congress pure from the influence of the institutions boycotted. If the first had been immediately successful, we should have attained our goal at once. But the second is equally necessary, if we are ever to reach our goal through the programme of non-violent non-co-operation. For me the boycott is national so long as the National Congress enforces it in its own organisation. It cannot undermine the influence, the glamour and the prestige of Government institutions, if it cannot be run without the presence in it, as administrators, of title-holders, lawyers, school-masters and councillors who represent, as it were, the voluntary branch of the Government administration. The idea running behind the programme of non-co-operation was that if we could honestly, non-violently and successfully work the Congress organisation without such influence, and, nay, even in spite of it, that fact by itself would be enough to give us Swaraj. Our numerical superiority is so great that an effective boycott carried out by the National organisation must make the Congress an irresistible power. It follows, therefore, that the executive organisation of the Congress must not contain titled persons, Government schoolmasters, practising lawyers and members of legislative bodies and persons who use foreign cloth or cloth manufactured even in our mills, and those who deal in such cloth. Such persons can become Congressmen, but cannot and should not become members of executive organisations. They can become delegates and influence the Congress resolutions, but once the Congress policy is fixed, those who do not believe in that policy, in my opinion, should stand out of the executive bodies. The All-India Congress Committee and all the local executive committees are such bodies, and they should contain only those members who whole-heartedly believe in and are prepared to carry out the policy. I am the author of the introduction into the Congress organisation of the system of single transferable votes. But experience has shown that so far as the executive organisations are concerned it, cannot work. The idea that all opinions should be represented on these bodies must be abandoned if the executive committees are to become bodies for the purpose of carrying out the Congress policy for the time being.

One of the most important reasons why we have not been wholly successful is that the members of these executive bodies have not believed even in the Congress creed. I stand where I did when I wrote my impressions of the All-India Congress Committee, which met at Delhi soon after the Bardoli resolutions were passed by the Working Committee. I saw then as clearly as possible that many members, if not indeed the majority, did not believe in non-violence and truth as an integral part of the Congress creed. They would not allow that 'peaceful' meant 'non-violent' and that 'legitimate' meant 'truthful.' I know that to-day there is more of the violent and the untruthful spirit in us than we had in February 1922. I would, therefore, urge that those who do not believe in the five boycotts and non-violence and truthfulness should resign from the Congress executive bodies. That is why I have said in my statement on the Councils entry that the constructive programme should be worked by different parties through their respective organisations. The thorough believers, if there are any, in the five boycotts and non-violence and truth, have no organisation other than the Congress. The most natural thing in my opinion, therefore, is for the Swarajists to work the constructive programme through their own organisations. So far as I can see, their method of working must be different from that of the boycotters. If they are to make the Councils entry successful, they must devote the

(Continued on next page.

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GROWING DISTRUST AT THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

"WE MUST BE BRAVE ENOUGH TO TRUST."

QUESTION OF PACT.

FRIENDLY FEELING A CONDITION PRECEDENT.

MAHATMA'S SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

"For me the only question for immediate solution before the country is the Hindu-Musssalman question. I agree with Mr. Jinnah that Hindu-Muslim unity means Swaraj. I see no way of achieving anything in this afflicted country without a lasting heart-unity between Hindus and Mussalmans of India. I believe in the immediate possibility of achieving it, because it is so natural, so necessary for both, and because I believe in human nature."

In these words of touching beauty, Mahatmaji rounds off his masterly exposition of the causes of the present communal discontent and suggests remedies which cannot but eradicate the disease, if the patient faithfully follows the saintly doctor's directions.

At the close of the statement Mahatma Gandhi says: "The readers of "Young India" will pardon me for devoting practically the whole of "Young India" to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. He will readily do so if he holds with me that there is no question more important and more pressing than this. In my opinion it blocks all progress. I therefore invite the reader to peruse the statement most carefully and favour me with views or information (not necessarily for publication) that may throw additional light on the question or correct any errors of fact or opinion."

The following statement by Mahatma Gandhi on Hindu-Muslim tension appears in the latest issue of "Young India":

Pundit Banarsidas Chaturvedi brought a message from a Hindu residing in Tanganaika to the following effect: "Tell Gandhi he is responsible for the Muslim atrocities in Multan." I did not print the message before as I was not ready to write then upon the question of questions. But many letters have since been received by me, some from well-known friends telling me that I was responsible even for the alleged Moplah atrocities, in fact for all the riots in which Hindus have or are said to have suffered since the Khilafat agitation. The argument is somewhat this: "You asked the Hindus to make common cause with the Mussalmans in the Khilafat question. Your being identified with it gave it an importance it would never have otherwise received. It unified and awakened the Mussalmans. It gave a prestige to the Maulvis which they never had before. And now that the Khilafat question is over, the awakened Mussalmans have proclaimed a kind of Jehad against us Hindus." I have given the purport of the charge in readable language. Some letters contain unprintable abuse.

So much for the Hindu part of the indictment against me.

MUSSALMAN INDICTMENT.

A Mussalman friend says:

"The Moslem community being a very simple and religious community were led to believe that the Khilafat was in danger and that it could be saved by the united voice of Hindus and Mahomedans; these innocent people believing your very eloquent words showed great enthusiasm with the result that they were the first to boycott schools, law-courts, Councils, etc. The most famous institution of Aligarh, which Sir Syed had built by the labour of his life-time and which was justly the first institution of its kind, was utterly spoilt. I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly point out that the Hindu community had a similar institution and it met with the same fate. I know of scores of boys who could have taken the University degree with credit to themselves and the community to which they belonged, but they were induced to leave studies on religious grounds with the result that they were utterly ruined. On the contrary very few Hindu boys left, and those who did so for the time being instantly joined, as soon as they found that the movement was tottering to pieces. Similar was the case with lawyers. In those days, you brought about a sort of unity between the two communities and advertised it far and near that it was a solid one. The simple-minded Mahomedans again believed it with the result that they were brutally treated at Ajmere, Lucknow, Meerut, Agra, Saharanpur, Lahore and other places. Mr. Mahomed Ali, who was a born journalist of a very high type and whose wonderful paper "The Comrade" was doing such solid work for the Muslim community, was won over to your side, and he is now a loss to the community. Your Hindu leaders in the guise of Shuddhi and Sangathan are trying to weaken the Muslim community. Your short-sighted decision to prevent people from entering the Councils has acted most unfairly on this community as the majority of able men refrained from entering the Councils because of the so-called *fatwa*. Under the circumstances do you not honestly think that you are doing a great harm to this community by keeping the Mahomedans, a few of them of course, still in your camp."

I have not given the whole of the letter. But the extract represents the gist of the Muslim indictment against me.

NOT GUILTY.

I must plead not guilty to both the charges, and add that I am totally unrepentant. Had I been a prophet and foreseen all that has happened, I should have still thrown myself into the Khilafat agitation. In spite of the present strained relations between the two communities, both have gained. The awakening among the masses was a necessary part of the training. It is itself a tremendous gain. I would do nothing to put the people to sleep again. Our wisdom consists now in directing the awakening in the proper channel. What we see before us is sad but not disheartening, if we have faith in ourselves. The storm is but the forerunner of the coming calm that comes from a consciousness of strength, not from the stupor of exhaustion and disappointment.

The public will not expect me to give judgment upon the riots in the different places. I have no desire for giving judgments. And even if I had, I have not the facts before me.

MOPLAHS.

I will say a word as to the causes.

The Malabar happenings undoubtedly disquieted the Hindu mind. What the truth is, no one knows. The Hindus say that the Moplah atrocities were indescribable. Dr. Mahmud tells me that these have been grossly exaggerated, that the Moplahs too had a grievance against the Hindus, and that he could find no cases of forcible conversions. The one case that was reported to him was at least 'non-proven.' In his findings, Dr. Mahmud says, he is supported by Hindu testimony. I merely mention the two versions to ask the public to conclude with me that it is impossible to arrive at the exact truth, and that it is unnecessary for the purpose of regulating our future conduct.

MULTAN, ETC.

In Multan, Saharanpur, Agra, Ajmere etc. it is agreed that the Hindus suffered most. In Patwal it is stated that Hindus have prevented Mussalmans from turning a *kachcha* mosque into a *pukka* one. They are said to have pulled down part of the *pukka* wall driven the Muslims out of the village, and stated that the Muslims could not live in the village unless they promised not to build any mosque and say *azan*. This state of things is said to have continued for over a year. The driven Mussalmans are said to be living in temporary huts near Rohtak.

In Byade in Dharwar district, my informant tells me, on Muslims objecting to music being played before their mosque, the Hindus desecrated the mosque, beat the Mussalmans, and then got them persecuted.

Here again I cite these two instances, not as proved facts, but to show that the Mussalmans too claim to have much to complain of against Hindus.

And it can certainly be fairly added that where they were manifestly weak and Hindus strong as in Katarpur and Arrah years ago they were mercilessly treated by their Hindu neighbours. The fact is that when blood boils, prejudice reigns supreme; man, whether he labels himself Hindu, Mussalman, Christian or what not, becomes a beast and acts as such.

THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE.

The seat of the trouble however is in the Punjab. The Mussalmans complain that the Hindus have raised a storm of protest on Mr. Fazl Hussain trying very kindly to give a fair proportion of Government employment to Mussalmans. The letter, from which I have already quoted complains bitterly that wherever a Hindu has been the head of a department, he has carefully excluded Mussalmans from Government posts.

The causes for the tension are thus more than merely religious. The charges I have quoted are individual. But the mass mind is a reflection of individual opinion.

TIRED OF NON-VIOLENCE.

The immediate cause is the most dangerous. The thinking portion seems to be tired of non-violence. It has not as yet understood my suspension of Satyagrah after Ahmedabad and Viramgam tragedies, then after the Bombay rowdyism, and lastly after the Chauri-Chaura outrage. The last was the last straw. The thinking men imagined that all hope of Satyagrah, and therefore of Swaraj too in the near future, was at an end. Their faith in non-violence was only skin deep. Two years ago a Mussalman friend said to me in all sincerity, "I do not believe your non-violence. At least I would not have my Mussalmans to learn it. Violence is the law of life. I would not have Swaraj by non-violence as you define the latter. I must hate my enemy." This friend is an honest man. I entertain great regard for him. Much the same has been reported of another very great Mussalman friend of mine. The report may be untrue, but the reporter himself is not an untrue man.

HINDU REPUGNANCE.

Nor is this repugnance to non-violence confined to Mussalmans. Hindu friends have said the same things, if possible with greater vehemence. My claim to Hinduism has been rejected by some, because I believe and advocate non-violence in its extreme form. They say that I am a Christian in disguise. I have been even seriously told that I am distorting the meaning of the Gita, when I ascribe to that great poem the teaching of unadulterated non-violence. Some of my Hindu friends tell me that killing is a duty enjoined by the Gita under certain circumstances. A very learned Shastri only the other day scornfully rejected my interpretation of the Gita and said that there was no warrant for the opinion held by some commentators that the Gita represented the eternal duel between forces of evil and good, and inculcated the duty of eradicating evil within us without hesitation, without tenderness.

I state these opinions against non-violence in detail, because it is necessary to understand them, if we would understand the solution I have to offer.

What I see around me to-day, is, therefore, a reaction against the spread of non-violence. I feel the wave of violence coming. The Hindu-Muslim tension is but an acute phase of this madness. I must be dismissed out of consideration. My religion is a matter solely between my maker and myself. If I am a Hindu, I cannot cease to be one even though I may be disowned by the whole of the Hindu population. I do however suggest that non-violence is the end of all religions.

LIMITED NON-VIOLENCE.

But I have never presented to India that extreme form of non-violence, it only because I do not regard myself fit enough to redeliver that ancient message. Though my intellect has fully understood and grasped it, it has not as yet become part of my whole being. My strength lies in my asking people to do nothing that I have not tried repeatedly in my own life. I am then asking my countrymen to-day to adopt non-violence as their *limit* creed, only, for the purpose of regulating the relations between the different races and for the purpose of attaining Swaraj in Hindu and other ways. I mean, Sikhs and Parsis, they are to settle their differences by recourse to non-violence as the means for the attainment of Swaraj. Non-violence is, therefore, being introduced into India, not as a weapon of the weak, but of the strong with the full knowledge that it is the weapon of the strong. What is it but compulsion if the Hindus will [illegible] Mussalmans [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] that is [illegible] one [illegible] [illegible] private life [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DIE-HARD OBSTINACY

STILL AIMING AT OLIVIER

MR. CLYNES' WEAK DEFENCE.

LONDON, May 29.

In the Commons Sir Frederick Hall asked whether Lord Olivier's statement as regards the desirability of the Imperial Government getting into closer touch with the Non-co-operation party in India was made with the approval of the Cabinet and whether the Government proposed to take action in the direction of extension of home-rule in India.

Mr. Clynes replied that he was unaware that Lord Olivier had used the language mentioned in the question but Lord Olivier with the approval of his colleagues announced in the Lords on 26th February that Government were earnestly desirous of availing themselves of any disposition towards effective consultation and open to consider any practical proposals to establish closer contact and better understanding. Government at present were not prepared to make any proposals in the direction of extension of home rule in India.

Col. Howard Bury asked: Is this an example of the new Government method of communicating a Cabinet decision to the people in India?

Mr. Clynes: It is not.

Viscount Curzon: Do Government approve of the action of Lord Olivier in communicating direct with an extremist leader in India?

Mr. Clynes: I stated that Lord Olivier did not make any statement in the language mentioned in the question.—Reuter.

CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS.

(Continued from previous page.

whole of their energy to that purpose, and therefore they can help the constructive programme by working it mainly through the Councils and the Assembly.

I for one can be no party to a tug of war in which each party tries to capture the Congress executive. That war may be fought out if at all necessary without heat and bitterness at the forthcoming sessions in December. The Congress is the debating and legislative body. The permanent organisations are purely executive bodies to give effect to the resolutions of the Congress. I am in a desperate hurry. I believe implicitly in the full and unalloted non-violent non-co-operation programme as passed by the Congress and no other. If I can get really non-violent and truthful workers who share my belief in the boycotts, in the potency of Khaddar, in Hindu-Muslim unity and in removal of untouchability, I would again feel Swaraj coming to us much quicker than most of us think possible. But if we wrangle on in the All India Congress Committee, we can only discredit and obstruct one another. Each party honourably and without jealousy and all will working separately (because they cannot do otherwise) can help one another.

I trust that all the members of the All-India Congress Committee will attend the forthcoming meeting. If we can discuss the plan of action in a calm manner without imputing motives and make the composition of the All-India Congress Committee homogeneous, we can do a tremendous amount of work during the forthcoming six months. I would respectfully invite each member to consider for himself or herself where he or she is in respect of the programme. If they do not believe in the programme as it is and in its capacity unaided to secure Swaraj, and if they really voice the feelings of their electors, I would not hesitate to advise the Committee even to take the risk of revising and radically altering the programme in anticipation of endorsement next year. No doubt for such a drastic change there must be a clearly made out case, there must be real public opinion behind it. Granted these two conditions, I have no doubt that in spite of anything to the contrary in the constitution, it is the duty of the All-India Congress Committee to reverse the Congress policy at the risk of incurring condemnation and show useful and substantial work at the end of the year. Stagnation must be avoided at all cost.

After I had finished the foregoing, it was pointed out to me that it was possible that my views might tend to make Swarajists appear weaker than or inferior to the No-Changers in the estimation of the masses. Nothing can be further from my thought than any such idea. There is no question of quality. It is purely a question of temperamental differences. I have written simply with an eye to effective working of the Congress executives. That working is possible only if the executives are run only by one party. If the Swarajist view is more popular, the executive bodies should be solely in their hands. The Congress must always represent the popular view whatever it may be, whether good or bad. And it is the duty of those who hold contrary views not necessarily weak or inferior, to stand out and work on the popular mind from outside. The No-Changers will be belying their trust, if they regard Pro-Changers as, in any way, inferior to them by reason of their holding different views.

It has been further pointed out to me that in arguing for exclusive control of the executives, I am departing from the spirit, if not the letter, of the Delhi resolution reaffirmed at Cocanada. I have read both the resolutions carefully. In my opinion the Delhi resolution and more specially the Cocanada resolution does not contemplate joint control of the executives. The Cocanada resolution is not a mere reaffirmation, but it emphasises the principle of non-violent non-co-operation. But even if my reading of the resolutions is incorrect, my argument remains unimpaired. Mine is only an opinion to be accepted or rejected by the members of the A. I. C. C. and it is actuated by the sole consideration of expeditious working. I feel that both the parties can effectively help each other only if they work separately.

THE TARIFF BILL.

SLIGHT MODIFICATIONS.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Before discussing the details of the Bill we proceeded in the first place to a discussion of the desirability of applying to the Steel Industry certain general principles without prejudice to the question of admissibility of those principles in view of the scope of the present Bill. First subjects discussed were the questions of nationalization, option to purchase profitsharing and control by Government and Legislature and it was decided by a majority in each case that some of these principles should be introduced into the Bill. Another such question which we considered was the desirability of making some provision to effect that the right of any company or firm to enjoy benefit of protection conferred by the Bill should be conditional upon the recognition by the Company or firm of the associations of their employees and upon its agreement to submit all labour disputes to arbitration. it was decided by a majority that some such provision should if possible be inserted in the Bill. On a ruling being given that a definite amendment on these lines would be outside the scope of the present Bill the majority of non-official members of our Committee desired an expression of their opinion that acceptance of the principle of protection renders even more urgent than before the necessity for legislation in regard to Trades' Unions and Trade disputes which we are given to understand is at present engaging the attention of the Government. We also discussed again without prejudice to its admissibility in connection with the present Bill the question of advisability of restricting the benefits of protection which the Bill is designed to afford to companies or firms having a certain minimum proportion of Indian capital and a definite Indian element in their management. Majority of us are prepared in this Bill to recommend the insertion of any definite provisions in this regard. The majority however of non-official members of our Committee incline to the opinion that the possibility should be seriously considered at an early date of securing for Indian capital a substantial share in Industries benefiting by State assistance on relative advantages of attaining the end in view solely by a system of bounties instead by combined system of duties and bounties contained in the Bill. Majority of us are of opinion that the former course is impracticable, if only by reason of additional revenue from other sources which it would be necessary to raise in order to carry it out and that even if practicable it would not for many reasons be so satisfactory in operation as the latter. We further considered the question of duration which should be given to the provisions of the Bill and a majority of us are of opinion that it is desirable to state somewhat more clearly in the Bill that although actual rates recommended in the case of duties and bounties respectively should only subsist for three years there is no intention of abandoning at the end of that period the policy of discriminating protection itself. We have accordingly amplified the preamble, omitted the extent clause in Clause 1 of the Bill, added to Clause 2 an Additional subclause providing that the protective duties specified in part 7 of Schedule 2 shall remain in force for three years only and inserted after clause 4 of the Bill a new clause laying a statutory obligation upon Government to hold an enquiry during the course year 1926-27 as to the extent, if any, to which further protection is needed by the industry and as to amount of duties and bounties which will be necesary in order to confer that protection. In regard to the general question as to whether the rates of duties and bounties provided in the Bill are adequate more especially in view of the possibility of a considerable drop in the prices of steel imported from countries with a depreciated currency we are satisfied that the rates proposed are generally sufficient. Any attempt to base scale in accordance with the price of cheapest grades of steel would place an unfair burden on the consumer we think that only possible remedy for grave fluctuations of prices is the application of a system of off-setting duties for which the Bill provides.

We next turned our attention to the question of according protection to Locomotive industry in India a majority of our Committee hold that a further careful examination of this question is necessary and should be undertaken by Government with a view to deciding whether this industry fulfils the conditions requisite to enable it to qualify for such protection.

EXEMPTIONS FROM PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

We then examined the various claims which were put before us for exemption from the provisions of the Bill. The first claim was advanced on behalf of Burma. We, however, again by a majority of opinion hold that the claims of Burma are no greater than those which might be advanced on behalf of other parts of British India and we consider that it would be wrong in principle to attempt to differentiate in matter of customs duties between different parts of British India. We next discussed a suggestion that increased duties should not be leviable on constructional and other steel ordered from abroad for specific works under contracts entered into before the publication of the Tariff Board's report. Consideration of this question involved the consideration of the claims on behalf of Bombay and Calcutta Municipal Corporations for exemption of large quantities of steel for which orders have been placed. We were by a majority of opinion hold that unless the operation of the protective scheme is to be indefinitely postponed it would be impossible to make exceptions in particular cases. Further that if any such exceptions were recommended it would be difficult to draw distinctions between numerous claims which would undoubtedly be made.

DETAILS OF THE BILL.

We then proceeded to a consideration of the details of the Bill. We have adopted a suggestion to amplify the meaning of the expression "discriminating protection" by inserting the words "indicating that the policy has been adopted subject to the consideration that due regard will always be had to the well-being of the community." Other amendment which we have suggested in the preamble is referred above. We have made a slight amendment in clause 3 to provide for the fact that in case of certain company managed Railways steel rails and fish-plates are made to specifications which are approved but not actually prescribed by the Railway Board. We have made only one alteration in the Schedule namely the omission of item No. 155 in the list of articles liable to protective duties. The effect of the alteration will be to leave tin plates in the position in which they were before, that is to say, they will be liable to duty at ten per cent. *ad valorem* under item 61 of part 4 of the Schedule. We have carefully considered the chapter of the Tariff Board's Report which relates to protection of the manufacture of tin plates and a majority of us think that the difficulties experienced by the only company which it was proposed to protect are due to excessive capital expenditure and are not such as to warrant assistance from the general taxpayers. We have carefully considered all amendments of which notice has been given. Our conclusions on many of these is set out in the foregoing paragraphs of this report. With the exception of one such amendment namely omission of item No. 155 in the list of protective duties to which we have already referred. We have rejected all these amendments either unanimously or by a majority. In regard to a series of amendments suggesting that various bodies should be constituted for the purpose of advising Government in the matter of off-setting duties, we desire to say that we consider that a body most fitted to advise Government in any such matters as the Tariff Board, which has formulated the present proposals and is familiar with all aspects of the subject is necessary. In regard to the amendment which suggests reduction of duties on galvanized sheets a majority of us consider that revenue which would be sacrificed would be out of proportion to the advantage which would be derived by certain sections of the community. In addition to the amendments of which notice has been given we considered certain other suggestions for the amendment of the Bill. In the first place we rejected a proposal for exemption from protective duties of articles specified in items Nos. 143, 146, and 153 (B.) i. e. various agricultural implements, wire, nails and light rails. Our reason is that we consider it necessary to protect various Indian companies which have recently commenced manufacture of these articles.

We regret that our colleague Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was prevented by illness from attending our meetings.

The report is signed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir C. A. Innes, Sir Basil P. Blackett, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. W. S. J. Wilson, V. J. Patel, Bepin C. Pal, M. Ramachandra Rao, E. G. Fleming, Piyare Lal, Mohammad Yakub, H. S. Gour, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, K. G. Lohokare, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Chaman Lal, N. M. Joshi, K. C. Neogy, Devaki Prasad Sinha, S. K. Datta.

AMENDED PREAMBLE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The Tariff Bill as emerged from the Select Committee varies from the original Bill in respect of alteration of the preamble on the dropping of protection to tin-plate industry and imposition of statutory obligation on Government to institute enquiry before the end of March 1927 to find out the extent, if any, to which further protection was needed.

The preamble as amended reads "Whereas it is expedient in pursuance of the policy of (development of?) industries in British India with due regard to the well-being of the community to provide for fostering and development of the steel industry by increasing the imported duties leviable on certain iron and steel articles by enabling bounties to be granted to manufacturers in British India of certain such articles and to determine the duties and bounties which shall be payable in respect of such articles during the first three years of application of that policy to the said industry."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled today with Sir Chimanlall Setalvad in the chair. One hour was occupied in answering questions put by non-official members. Several questions were raised by Mr. Haji Wajihudin and Khan Bahadur Sarafaraz Hussain mostly relating to railway grievances.

THE "FRANGESTAN."

Mr. Bhore replying to Mr. Haji Wajihudin, said:—"Government of India have no information as to the amount of value of property lost by pilgrims on the "Frangestan" apart from what has appeared in the Press. Messrs. A. Neemazee and Company instructed their Jeddah agents to give at their discretion certain sums of money to the pilgrims whenever it was considered necessary and His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz is reported to have offered to make the pilgrims his guest.

No cases of destitution or starvation have been brought to light. The question of Government aid does not therefore arise."

Sir Alexander Muddiman in answering to Khan Bahadur Sarafaraz Hussain Khan regarding the proposed legislation to apply Mahomedan Law to Khoja Shia Isna Ashra Community said:—"It is understood from the President of Jamat that certain memorialists have requested Mr. M. A. Jinnah to introduce a private bill on the subject. Government are awaiting action on the part of Mr. Jinnah and have informed the memorialists accordingly through the Government of Bombay.

A number of members raised a volley of supplementary questions. Sir B. N. Mitra referred Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan to an answer given by Hon. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee regarding accommodation to the Assembly members in the Longwood Hotel in Simla. The supplementary questions indicated a complaint on the part of members that, while the Hotel was purchased by Government for the purpose of accommodating the members, some quarters had been let out to Government officers. It further appeared that members of the Central Legislature were asked to pay double the amount of rent charged to officers.

Replying to all those questions Sir B. N. Mitra stated that members of Legislature occupied the quarters only for a very short period and it was considered reasonable that on this account they should be charged a higher rent than officials who might occupy them for many months at a time. "Moreover most of the officials only occupy quarters on conditions that they may be required to vacate them at a short notice"

Replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh Sir Alexander Muddiman stated that Government had no reason to believe that there was any truth in the statement contained in a London Cable to the "Forward" of Calcutta of 18th April that the Liberal Amendment asking for a Commission of Enquiry was not moved as a result of the active canvassing by Sir Malcolm Hailey..

After question time the President announced that he had received a notice of motion for adjournment from Mr. M. K. Acharaya for the purpose of discussing action as announced by the Home Member in respect of the Report of the Lee Commission before affording the Assembly an opportunity of discussing the report. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad added that as the leader of the House had already promised special facilities for full discussion of the report on a special day there was some difficulty about the adjournment of the House."

Mr. Acharya stated that he would be satisfied if Sir Alexander Muddiman would communicate to the House the particular points on which an immediate action was likely to be taken.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that he had no intention whatever of trying to rush the House into a discussion of general character. The Government were guided in publishing the Report at the time of the Legislative session by the earnest and real desire of getting the report to members as soon as possible. As regards the urgent matters he had carried out the wishes of the House in communicating to the Secretary of State that no motion should be taken till the Assembly discussed the Report. But there were really certain urgent matters. For example he was told that there were at present pending questions of appointments and whether those appointments should be made under the new rules. However the Home member promised to make a detailed statement as soon as he was in a position to do so. It would probably be in a day or two.

Dr. Gour at this stage drew attention to a statement made by Professor Richards in the House of Commons that no orders would be passed without the report being dicussed in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Jinnah then asked the Home Member if he was in a position to make a statement as to what he himself considered were urgent matters in the report.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replied that he was not in a position to make a statement.

Dr. Gour emphasised the Secretary of State should not exercise his statutory powers in regard to this report until the Assembly had discussed it.

Mr. Acharya did not press his intended motion.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Sir Charles Innes then presented the Select Committee Report on the Steel Protection Bill. He said that as the Report was only signed an hour ago it was impossible to circulate copies to all members. He pointed out that the Bill, as emerged from the Select Committee, was practically in the same form in which it went to the Select Committee, but the Committee had clarified the preamble and certain other points. One important feature was that the Select Committee had decided to drop the proposal for enhancement of duty on tin-plate. Government, however, reserved the right of moving amendments for restoring the enhanced duty. The Report, he added, contained several notes of dissent on certain detailed aspects. He recognised that it was impossible for the House to proceed with the consideration of the report.

Dr. Gour then moved that the report be taken into consideration on Monday.

Dr. S. K. Datta informed the House that he had given notice of amendment that the report be circulated for public opinion.

After a short discussion the House decided that the discussion on the report be adjourned till Monday.

The President then announced receipt of a reply from the Secretary of State communicating to the House his appreciation of the resolution of 14th February conveying greeting to the Labour Party and adding that he was circulating it to his collagues.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

SIR SANKARAN'S EVIDENCE.

HOW HE WROTE HIS BOOK.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY GOVT. OF INDIA.

UNIVERSAL COMPLAINT AGAINST O'DWYER REGIME.

LONDON, May 29.

Sir Sankaran Nair continued his evidence. He said that his book was written in opposition to Mr. Gandhi and was found very useful by the Government of India in the debates which had taken place.

Sir W. Schwabe: "Were you asked to write a reply to Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation pamphlet?"

"Not quite a reply but dealing with the situation. There was some apprehension that the disturbances in Bombay on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit might be repeated upon his departuure from Karachi. The materials for the book were supplied to him by the Government of India, the Government of Bengal and other Provincial Governments and a large number of copies was purchased by them. He did not get a penny out of the proceeds of the sale. In the second edition of the book witness omitted Sir Michael O'Dwyer's name. The book had served its purpose. The Prince had left. Mr. Gandhi had been arrested and he did not wish to leave names in the book which might cause unpleasantness to anyone.

O'DWYER'S ADMINISTRATION.

Replying to other questions Sir Sankaran Nair said that he did not agree with Sir Michael O'Dwyer's methods of administration in the Punjab and men from different parts often complained to him about it. Sir Sankaran Nair said that he was consulted regarding the proclamation of martial law in Lahore and Amritsar. He agreed to that. He was not consulted about the proclamation of martial law in Lyalpur, Gujarat and Gujranwalla and had nothing to do with that. While he was in Simla he received complaints of floggings, use of aeroplanes and things of that sort. Another complaint was that newspapers were not allowed to comment on passing events. Witness's view as regards the court martial was that they were not satisfactory both regarding procedure and decisions on merits of the cases before them. Subsequently Sir Sankaran Nair wrote his opinion to the Viceroy but failing to get justice for many, whom he considered wrongfully convicted, he resigned from Government. When he wrote the book he had no ill-feeling towards Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He felt that Sir Michael O'Dwyer was responsible for the situation and occupying the position he did, witness felt he had no alternative to saying so.

Sir Sankaran Nair expressed his ethical convictions when he said that the killing of innocent men, women and children by bombs was an unjustifiable atrocity. As far as he was aware nobody according to the Indian papers had spoken a word in favour of the plaintiff's administration. He also believed that that was the opinion of the British in India now.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF SIR S. NAIR.

LONDON, May 30.

Sir Sankaran Nair cross-examined by Mr. Charles said that the firing in Lahore was unjustified. Questioned with regard to his statement that Sir M. O'Dwyer was opposed to the Reforms Sir S. Nair said that in 1916 he said to Sir M. O'Dwyer: "The Irish want Home Rule; why should not the Indians have it?" Sir M. O'Dwyer replied that the Irish were different from the Indians. Sir S. Nair agreed and said that the Irish were always disloyal and the Indians were always loyal.

Replying to Mr. Justice McCardie, Sir S. Nair said he accepted the view of Mr. Montagu, namely, progressive realisation of responsible Government.

Mr. Justice McCardie asked:—Was not the Indian caste system, which was an essential feature of the Hindu creed, an insuperable difficulty to democratic Government?

Sir S. Nair replied, "yes" and remarked that he was the President of the Social Conference in Madras started to abolish the caste system.

Mr. Justice McCardie asked. Were those responsible making effort to break down the caste system?

Sir S. Nair replied:—"Yes. Batches of men are being arrested in native states because they insist on the lowest castes being allowed to enter the sacred temples."

Mr. Justice McCardie asked:—In your view there can not be democratic Government in India until the caste system is broken down?"

Sir S. Nair replied:—"Until the religious element is taken away."

Mr. Justice McCardie asked when Sir S. Nair thought the caste system would be destroyed.

Sir S. Nair replied he used to think that it could not be destroyed for two or three generations, but he did not think it would take so long now.—Reuter.

FIRE IN BUCHAREST.

12,000 SHELLS BLOWN TO PIECES.

BARRACKS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL DESTROYED.

LONDON, May 29.

Bucharest.—A fire broke out to-day in the ammunition store in the centre of the city, resulting in an explosion. Much damage has been caused to the vicinity. A large force of firemen are endeavouring to localise the fire.

DETAILS.

Paris.—A message from Bucharest says that the explosion which was caused by a spark from a locomotive has entirely destroyed the arsenal. 12,000 shells of large calibre stored in the magazine were blown to pieces. Several barracks and other military establishments and girls' school have been destroyed in the ensuing conflagration. The loss of life is hitherto not known. The King and the Royal family have moved from the palace owing to danger. The King visited the scene of disaster with his ministers risking constantly exploding shells.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NATIONALIST-LABOUR COALITION'S POLICY

LONDON, May 30.

Durban.—Mr. Boydell, a Labour leader adumbrating the policy of the Nationalist Labour coalition declared *inter alia* that they were going to repatriate not fifties or hundreds of Indians, but thousands would be repatriated on a fair and equitable basis.—Reuter.

LEE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

WILL ASSEMBLY DISCUSS DURING PRESENT SESSION?

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Lords Lord Peel gave notice that he would ask Government on Tuesday whether the Indian Legislative Assembly would be afforded an opportunity of discussing the Lee Commission's recommendations during the present session.—Reuter.

LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S OPTIMISM.

(Associated Press.)

NAINITAL, May 30.

In a letter to Mr. Mukandilal, Barrister-at-Law, M.L.C., Col. Wedgwood writes from London that things will improve soon and that it may be possible to establish contact and secure better feeling between the two countries.

TARAKESHWAR.

SIXTEEN MORE ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

TARAKESHWAR, May 29.

Sixteen persons were arrested to-day on their attempting to enter Mahunt's palace. Mahabir Dal men are raising money from adjacent villages. General situation is quiet. Swami Sachchidanand is better than before and approaches to the temple are still being guarded by women.

POINCARE-MACDONALD CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, May 29.

M Poincare wrote to Mr. MacDonald on 14th May "You were good enough to tell M. Theunis and M. Hymans that in the event of a breach of undertakings contracted by her, Germany would find herself confronted by England, Belgium and France, inflexibly united as they were during the war. It seemed to you difficult, however, to foresee at the present moment the nature of the guarantees which, in such eventuality, we might be led to take by common agreement." He added that there did not seem to be any doubt that Germany was deliberately violating the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles and reconstituting her war-material and military formations.—Reuter.

MINERS ACCEPT COMPROMISE

LONDON, May 29.

The Conference of Miners' delegates decided by 473 votes to 311 to accept compromise terms.—Reuter.

ITALIAN KING LEAVES ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 29.

The Italian King and Queen left for Rome to-day and were seen off by the King, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales.—Reuter.

D'OISY AT PEKING.

LONDON, May 29.

Shanghai.—D'Oisy arrived at Tsinanfu at two, yesterday afternoon. He left Shanghai at five this morning.

LATER.

Peking.—D'Oisy has arrived here.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

(Continued from page 9.)

Mussalman assailants, if they had stood bare breast with smiles on their lips, and died at their post. They would have done less well though still well, if they had stood at their post and returned blow for blow. If the Hindus wish to convert the Mussalman bully into a respecting friend, they have to learn to die in the face of the heaviest odds.

THE WAY.

The way, however, does not lie through Akhadas, not that I mind them. On the contrary, I want them for physical culture. Then they should be for all. But, if they are meant as a preparation for self-defence in the Hindu-Mussalman conflicts, they are foredoomed to failure. Mussalmans can play the same game and such preparations secret or open do but cause suspicion and irritation. They can provide no present remedy. It is for the throughful few to make quarrels impossible by making arbitration popular and obligatory.

The remedy against cowardice is not physical culture but the braving of dangers. So long as parents of the middle class Hindus, themselves timid, continue to transmit their timidity by keeping their grown-up children in cotton-wool, so long will there be the desire to shun danger and run no risks. They will have to dare to leave their children alone, let them run risks and even at times get killed in so doing. The puniest individual may have a stout heart. The most muscular Zulus cower before English lads. Each village has to find out its stout hearts.

THE GOONDAS.

It is a mistake to blame the goondas. They never do mischief unless we create an atmosphere for them. I was eye witness to what happened in Bombay on the Prince's day in 1921. We sowed the seed and the goondas reaped the harvest. Our men were at their back. I have no hesitation in holding the respectable Mussalmans (not all in any single case) responsible for the misdeeds in Multan, Saharanpur and elsewhere, as I have none in holding respectable Hindus responsible for the misdeeds in Katarpur and Arrah. If it is true that at Palwal we have prevented the erection of a *pukka* mosque in the place of a *kachcha* one, it is not the goondas who are doing it, it is the respectable Hindus who must be held accountable. We must resolutely discountenance the practice of absolving the respectable class from blame.

Therefore, I hold that Hindus will commit a grave blunder, if they organise Hindu goondas for defence. From the frying pan they will jump into fire. The Bania and the Brahmin must learn to defend himself even violently, if not non-violently, or surrender his womenfolk and possessions to the goondas. They are a class apart, whether they are labelled Mussalman or Hindu. It was said with gusto that protected by untouchables (for they feared not death) a Hindu procession (playing triumphant music) quite recently passed a mosque unhurt.

It is a very mundane use to make of a sacred cause. Such exploitation of our untouchable brothers can neither serve Hinduism in general nor the suppressed classes in particular. A few processions so doubtfully protected may pass a few mosques safely. But it can only aggravate the growing tension, and degrade Hinduism. The middle class people must be prepared for a beating, if they wish to play music in the teeth of opposition, or they must befriend Mussalmans in a self-respecting manner.

The Hindus have to do penance for the past and still continuing disabilities imposed by them upon the suppressed brothers. There can be no question therefore of expecting any return from them for a debt we owe them. If we use them to cover our cowardice, we shall raise in them false hopes we shall never be able to fulfil and if the retribution comes, it will be a just punishment for our inhuman treatment of them. If I have any influence with Hindus, I would beseech them not to use them as a shield against anticipated Mussalman attack.

GROWING DISTRUST.

Another potent cause of the tension is the growing distrust even among the best of us. I have been warned against Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji. He is suspected of secret motives. It is said that he is no friend of the Mussalmans. He is even credited with being jealous of my influence. I have the privilege of knowing him intimately ever since my return to India in 1915. I have had the privilege of closest communion with him. I regard him as one of the best among Hindus, who though orthodox holds most liberal views. He is no enemy of Mussalmans. He is incapable of jealousy of any one. He has a heart large enough to accommodate even his enemies. He has never aimed at power. And what he has, is due to a long period of unbroken service of the Motherland, such as very few of us can boast. He and I are temperamentally different but love each other like brothers. There never has been even so much as a jar between us. Our ways being different, there can be no question of rivalry and therefore of jealousy either.

Another one distrusted is Lala Lajpatrai. I have found him to be frank as a child. His record of sacrifice is almost unequalled. I have had not one but many a chat on the Hindu-Muslim question with him. He is no enemy of the Mussalmans. But I confess that he has his doubts about the immediate attainment of unity. He is seeking light from on High. He believes in that unity in spite of himself because, as he told me, he believes in Swaraj. He recognises that without that unity there can be no Swaraj. He only does not know how and when it can be attained. He likes my solution but he doubts if the Hindus will understand and appreciate its nobility (as he calls it). Let me say in passing I do not call my solution noble I hold it to be strictly just and the only feasible solution.

Swami Shraddhanandji is also distrusted. His speeches I know are often irritating. But even he wants Hindu-Muslim unity. Unfortunately he believes in the possibility of bringing every Muslim into the Aryan fold, just as perhaps most Mussalmans think that every non-Muslim will some day become a convert to Islam. Shraddhanandji is intrepid and brave. Single-handed he turned a wilderness into a magnificent boarding college on the banks of the sacred Ganges. He has faith in himself and his mission. But he is hasty and easily ruffled. He inherits the traditions of the Arya Samaj. I have profound respect for Dayanand Saraswati. I think that he has rendered great service to Hinduism. His bravery was unquestioned. But he made his Hinduism narrow. I have read "Satyarth Prakash" the Arya Samaj Bible. Friends sent me three copies of it whilst I was resting in the Yerawada Jail. I have not read a more disappointing book from a reformer so great. He has claimed to stand for truth and nothing less. But he has unconsciously misrepresented Jainism, Islam, Christianity and Hinduism itself. One having even a cursory acquaintance with these faiths could easily discoved the errors into which the great reformer was betrayed. He has tried to make narrow one of the most tolerant and liberal of the faiths on the face of the earth. And an iconoclast though he was, he has succeeded in enthroning idolatry in the subtlest form. For he has idolised the letter of the Vedas and tried to prove the existence in the Vedas of everything known to science. The Arya Samaj flourishes in my humble opinion not because of the inherent merit of the teachings of Satyarth Prakash but because of the grand and lofty character of the founder. Wherever you find Arya-Samajists, there is life and energy. But having the narrow outlook and a pugnacious habit they either quarrel with people of other denominations and failing them, with one another. Shraddhanandji has a fair share of that spirit. But, in spite of all these drawbacks, I do not regard him as past praying for. It is possible that this sketch of the Arya Samaj and the Swamaji will anger them. Needless to say, I mean no offence I love the Samajists for I have many co-workers from among them. And I learnt to love the Swamaji, even while I was in South Africa. And though I know him better now, I love him no less. It is my love that has spoken.

The last among the Hindus against whom I have been warned are Jeramdas and Dr. Choithrame. I swear by Jeramdas. Truer men I have not had the honour of meeting. His conduct in the jail was the envy of us all. He was true to a fault. He is not anti-Mussalman. Dr. Choithram though I began to know him earlier I do not know so well. But from what I do knew of him, I decline to think of him as anything but a promoter of Hindu-Muslim unity. I have by no means exhausted the list. All I feel is that if all these Hindus and Samajists have still to be won over to the side of unity, the word unity has no meaning for me, and I should despair of achieving unity in my life-time.

BARI SAHEB.

But the suspicion against these friends is not its worst part. I have been warned against Mussalmans just as much as I have been warned against Hindus. Let me take only three names. Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb has been represented to me as an anti-Hindu fanatic. I have been shown some writings of his which I do not understand. I have not even worried him about them. For, he is a simple child of God. I have discovered no guile in him. He often speaks without thinking and often embarrasses his best friends. But he is as quick to apologise as he is ready to say things offensive. He means all he says for the time being. He is as sincere in his anger as he is in his apology. He once flared up at Maulana Mahomed Ali without just cause. I was then his guest. He thought he had said something offensive to me also. Maulana Mahomed Ali and I were just then leaving his place to entrain for Cawnpore. After our departure, he felt he had wronged us. He had certainly wronged Maulana Mahomed Ali, not me. But he sent a deputation to us at Cawnpore asking us to forgive him. He rose in my estimation by this act. I admit however that the Maulana Saheb can become a dangerous friend. But my point is that he is a friend. He does not say one thing and mean another. There are no mental reservations with him. I would trust such a friend with my life because I know that he will never stab me in the dark.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

A similar warning has been given to me about the Ali Brothers. Maulana Shaukat Ali is one of the bravest of men capable of immense sacrifice and equally capable of loving the meanest of God's creatures. He is passionately fond of Islam but he is no hater of other religions. Mahomed Ali is his brother's *alter ego*. I have not seen such implicit faithfulness to an elder brother as in Maulana Mahomed Ali. He has reasoned out for himself that there is no salvation for India without Hindu-Muslim unity. Their pan-Islamism is not anti-Hindu Who shall quarrel with their intense desire to see Islam united against attack from without and purified from within? One passage in Maulana Mahomed Ali's Cocanada address was pointed to me as highly objectionable I drew his attention to it. He immediately acknowledged that it was an error. Friends have told me there is something to object to even in Maulana Shaukat Ali's address to the Khilafat Conference. I have the address by me but I have not had time to study it. I know that if there is anything offensive in it, he is the man the readiest to make amends. The brothers are not faultless. Being full of faults myself, I have not hesitated to seek and cherish their friendship. If they have some faults, they have many virtues. And I love them in spite of their faults Just as I cannot forsake the Hindu friends I have mentioned above and effectively work among Hindus for Hindu-Muslim unity, neither can I work to that end among the Mussalmans without the Mussalman friends, such as I have mentioned. If so many of us were perfect beings, there would be no quarrels. Imperfect as we are, we have to discover points of contact and with faith in God work away for the common end.

In order to purify the atmosphere of distrust of even the best of us, I had to deal with some of the principal characters. I may not have convinced the reader of the correctness of my estimate. Anyway it was necessary that he knew mine even if his was different from it.

ILLUSTRATION FROM SIND.

This intense distrust makes it almost impossible to know the truth. I have received from Dr. Choithram the alleged facts of an attempted forcible conversion of a Hindu in Sindh. The man is said to have been done to death by his Mussalman companions because he will not accept Islam. The facts are ghastly if they are true. I straightway wired to Sheth Haji Abdulla Harun inquiring about the matter. He very kindly and promptly wired to say that it was reported to be a case of suicide but that he was making further inquiries. I hope that we shall succeed in knowing the truth about it. I simply point out the difficulty of work in the midst of suspicion. There is one other Sind incident which I hesitate to report till I have fuller and more authentic particulars. I simply beseech those who hear about any such incidents, whether against Hindus or Mussalmans, to keep themselves cool and pass on simply facts which can be sustained. I promise on my part to inquire into the most trifling of cases and do whatever is possible for a single individual to do. Before long I hope we shall have an army of workers whose one business will be to investigate all such complaints and do whatever is necessary to see that justice is satisfied and cases for future trouble are avoided.

FROM BENGAL.

The tales that are reported from Bengal of outrages upon Hindu women are the most disquieting if they are even half true. It is difficult to understand the cause of the eruption of such crimes at the present moment. It is equally difficult to speak with restraint of the cowardice of Hindu protectors of these outraged sisters. Nor is it easy to characterise the lust of those who become so mad with it as to take liberties with innocent women. It is up to the local Mussalmans and the leading Mussalmans in general of Bengal to find out the miscreants not necessarily with a view to getting them punished but with a view to preventing a recurrence of such crimes. It is easy enough to dig out a few criminals from their hiding places and hand them over to the police, but it does not protect society against the repetition of them. It is necessary to remove the causes by undertaking a thorough process of reform. There must arise in Islam as well as in Hinduism men who being comparatively pure in character would work among such men. Much the same may be said of the Kabuli terror. This has no bearing on the Hindu-Muslim tension. But we have to deal with such cases too if we are not to be helplessly relying purely upon the police.

SHUDDHI AND TABLIGH.

That however which is keeping up the tension is the manner in which the Shuddhi or conversion movement is being conducted. In my opinion there is no such thing as proselytism in Hinduism as it is understood in Christianity or to a lesser extent in Islam. The Arya Samaj has I think copied the Christians in planning its propaganda. The modern method does not appeal to me. It has done more harm than good. Though regarded as a matter of the heart purely and one between the maker and oneself, it has degenerated into an appeal to the selfish instinct. The Arya Samaj preacher is never so happy as when he is reviling other religions. My Hindu instinct tells me that all religions are more or less true. All proceed from the same God but all are imperfect because they have come down to us through imperfect human instrumentality. The real Shuddhi movement should consist in each one trying to arrive at perfection in his of her own faith. In such a plan character would be the only test. What is the use of crossing from one compartment to another, if it does not mean a moral rise? What is the meaning of my trying to convert to the service of God (for that must be the implication of Shuddhi or Tabligh) when those who are in my fold are every day denying God by their actions? "Physician heal thyself" is more true in matters religious than mundane. But these are my views. If the Arya-Samajists think that they have a call from their conscience, they have a perfect right to conduct the movement. Such a burning call recognises no time limit, no checks of experience. If Hindu-Muslim unity is endangered because an Arya Samaj preacher or a Mussalman preacher preaches his faith in obedience to a call from within, that unity is only skin-deep. Why should we be ruffled by such movements? Only they must be genuine. If the Malkanas wanted to return to the Hindu fold, they had a perfect right to do so whenever they liked. But no propaganda can be allowed which reviles other religions. For that would be negation of toleration. The best way of dealing with such propaganda is to publicly condemn it. Every movement attempts to put on the cloak of respectability. As soon as the public tear that cloak down, it dies for want of respectability. I am told that both Arya-Samajists and Mussalmans virtually kidnap women and try to convert them. I have before me volumes of Aga-Khani literature which I have not yet had the time to study carefully, but I am assured that it is a distortion of Hinduism. I have seen enough of it to know that it describes H. H. the Aga Khan as a Hindu avator. It would be interesting to learn what the Aga Khan himself thinks of all this literature. I have many Khoja friends. I commend this literature to their attention. A gentleman told me that some agents of the Aga-Khani movement lend money to poor illiterate Hindus and then tell them that the debt would be wiped out if the debtor would accept Islam. I would regard this as conversion by unlawful inducements. But the worst form is that preached by a gentleman of Delhi. I have read his pamphlet from cover to cover. It gives detailed instructions to preachers how to carry on propaganda. It starts with a lofty proposition that Islam is merely preaching of the unity of God. This grand truth is to be preached, according to the writer, by every Mussalman irrespective of character. A secret department of spies is advocated whose one business is to be to pry into the privacy of non-Muslim households. Prostitutes, professional singers, mendicants, Government servants, lawyers doctors, artisans are pressed into the service. If this kind of propaganda becomes popular, no Hindu household would be safe from the secret attention of disguised misinterpreters (I cannot call them missionaries) of the great message of the Prophet of Islam. I am told by respectable Hindus that this pamphlet is widely read in the Nizam's dominions and that the methods advocated in it are extensively practised in the Nizam's dominions.

As a Hindu I feel sorry that methods of such doubtful morality should have been seriously advocated by a gentleman who is a well-known Urdu author and has a large circle of readers. My Mussalman friends tell me that no respectable Mussalman approves of the methods advocated. The point however is not what the respectable Mussalmans thing. The point is whether a considerable number of Mussalman masses accept and follow them. A portion of the Punjab press is simply scurrilous. It is at times even filthy. I have gone through the torture of reading many extracts. These sheets are conducted by Arya Samajists or Hindu and Mussalman writers. Each vies with the other in using abusive language and reviling the religion of the opponent. These papers have, I understand, a fairly large circulation. They find place even in respectable reading rooms.

I have heard it said that the Government emissaries are at the back of this campaign of calumny. I hesitate to believe it. But even assuming the truth of it, the public of the Punjab should be able to cope with the growing disgrace.

I think I have now examined all the causes, both original and continuing of the tension between the two communities. It is now time to examine the treatment of two constant causes of friction.

COW-SLAUGHTER.

The first is cow slaughter. Though I regard cow protection as the central fact of Hinduism, central because it is common to classes as well as masses, I have never been able to understand the antipathy towards the Mussalmans on that score. We say nothing about the slaughter that daily takes place on behalf of Englishmen. Our anger becomes red-hot when a Mussalman slaughters a cow. All the riots that have taken place in the name of the cow have been an insane waste of effort. They have not saved a single cow, but they have on the contrary stiffened the backs of the Mussalmans and resulted in more slaughter. I am satisfied that during 1921 more cows were saved through the voluntary and generous effort of the Mussalmans than through the Hindu effort during all the previous twenty years (say). Cow protection should commence with ourselves. In no part of the world perhaps are cattle worse treated than in India. I have wept to see Hindu drivers goading their jaded oxen with the iron points of their cruel sticks. The half-starved condition of the majority of our cattle are a disgrace to us. The cows find their necks under the butcher's knife because Hindus sell them. The only effective and honourable way is to befriend the Mussalmans and leave it to their honour to save the cow. Cow protection societies must turn their attention to the feeding of cattle, prevention of cruelty, preservation of the fast disappearing pasture land, improving the breed of cattle, buying from poor shepherds and turning *pinjrapoles* into model self-supporting dairies. Hindus do sin against God and man when they omit to do any of the things I have described above. They commit no sin, if they cannot prevent cow slaughter at the hands of Mussalmans, and they do sin grievously when in order to save the cow, they quarrel with the Mussalman.

MUSIC.

The question of music before mosques and now even *arati* in Hindu temples, has occupied my prayerful attention. This is a sore point with the Mussalmans as cow slaughter is with the Hindus. And just as Hindus cannot compel Mussalmans to refrain from killing cows, so can Mussalmans not compel Hindus to stop music or *arati* at the point of the sword. They must trust to the good sense of the Hindus. As a Hindu, I would certainly advise Hindus, without any bargaining spirit to consult the sentiment of their Mussalman neighbour, and wherever they can, accomodate him. I have heard that in some places, Hindus purposely and with the deliberate intention of irritating Mussalmans, perform *arati* just when the Mussalman prayers commence. This is an insensate and unfriendly act. Friendship presupposes the utmost attention to the feelings of a friend. It never requires consideration. But Mussalmans should never expect to stop Hindu music by force. To yield to the threat or actual use of violence is a surrender of one's self-respect and religious conviction. But a person, who never will yield to threat, would always minimise and, if possible, even avoid occasions for causing irritation.

PACT.

In view of what I have said above it is clear that we have not even arrived at the stage when a pact is even a possibility. There can be, it is clear to me, no question of bargain about cow-slaughter and music. On either side it must be a voluntary effort and therefore can never be the basis of a pact.

For political matters a pact or an understanding is certainly necessary. But in my opinion the restoration of friendly feeling is a condition precedent to any effectual pact. Are both parties sincerely willing to accept the proposition that no disputes, religious or otherwise, between the communities should ever be decided by an appeal to force i.e. violence? I am convinced that the masses do not want to fight, if the leaders do not. If, therefore, the leaders agree that mutual vows should be, as in all advanced countries, erased out of our public life as being barbarous and irreligious, I have no doubt that the masses will quickly follow them.

So far as the political matters are concerned, as a non-co-operator I am quite uninterested in them; but for the future understanding I hold that it is up to the Hindus as the major party not to bargain but leave the pen in the hands of, say, Hakim Sahib Ajmal Khan and abide by his decision. I would similarly deal with the Sikhs, the Christians and the Parsis and be satisfied with the residue. It is, in my opinion, the only just, equitable, honourable and dignified solution. Hindus if they want unity among different races must have the courage to trust the minorities. Any other adjustment must have a nasty taste in the mouth. Surely the millions do not want to become legislators and municipal councillors. And if we have understood the proper use of Satyagraha, we should know that it can be and should be used against an unjust administrator whether he be a Hindu, Mussalman or of any other race or denomination, whereas a just administrator or representative is always and equally good whether he be a Hindu or Mussalman. We want to do away with the communal spirit. The majority must therefore make the beginning and thus inspire the minorities with confidence in their *bona fides*. Adjustment is possible only when the more powerful take the initiative without waiting for response from the weaker.

So far as employment in the Government departments is concerned, I think it will be fatal to good government, if we introduce there the communal spirit. For administration to be efficient, it must always be in the hands of the fittest. There should be certainly no favouritism. But if we want five engineers we must not take one from each community but we must take the fittest five even if they were all Mussalmans or all Parsis. The lowest posts must, if need be, be filled by examination by an impartial board consisting of men belonging to different communities. But distribution of posts should never be according to the proportion of the numbers of each community. The educationally backward communities will have a right to receive favoured treatment in the matter of education at the hands of the national government. This can be secured in an effective manner. But those who aspire to occupy responsible posts in the government of the country, can only do so if they pass the required test.

TRUST BEGETS TRUST.

For me the only question for immediate solution before the country is the Hindu-Mussalman question. I agree with Mr. Jinnah that Hindu-Muslim unity means Swaraj. I see no way of achieving anything in this afflicted country without a lasting heart unity between Hindus and Mussalmans of India. I believe in the immediate possibility of achieving it, because it is so natural, so necessary for both and because I believe in human nature. Mussalmans may have much to answer for. I have come in closest touch with even what may be considered a "bat lot." I cannot recall a single occasion when I had to regret it. The Mussalmans are brave, they are generous and trusting, the moment their suspicion is disarmed. Hindus living as they do in glass houses have no right to throw stones at their Mussalman neighbours. See what we have done, are still doing, to the suppressed classes! If 'Kafir' is a term of opprobrium, how much more so is 'Chandal?' In the history of the world religions, there is perhaps nothing like our treatment of the suppressed classes. The pity of it is that the treatment still continues. What a fight in Vaikom for a most elementary human right! God does not punish directly. His ways are inscrutable. Who knows that all our woes are not due to that one black sin? The history of Islam, if it betrays aberrations from the moral height, has many a brilliant page. In its glorious days it was not intolerant, it commanded the admiration of the world. When the West was sunk in darkness a bright star rose in the Eastern firmament and gave light and comfort to a groaning world. Islam is not a false religion. Let Hindus study it reverently and they will love it even as I do. If it has become gross and fanatical here let us admit that we have had no small share in making it so. If Hindus set their house in order, I have not a shadow of doubt that Islam will respond in a manner worthy of its past liberal traditions. The key to the situation lies with the Hindus. We must shed timidity or cowardice. We must be brave enough to trust, all will be well.

(The readers of "Young India" will pardon me for devoting practically the whole of "Young India" to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. He will readily do so if he holds with me that there is no question more important and more pressing than this. In my opinion it blocks all progress. I therefore invite the reader to peruse the statement most carefully and favour me with views or information (not necessarily for publication) that may throw additional light on the question or correct any errors of fact or opinion.

SWAMI SRADDHANAND

IMPRESSIONS OF S. INDIA TOUR

Swami Shraddhanand wires from Berhampore under date May 29:—

My Madras tour has finished at Berhampore. Seryganj was given up for consideration of health. The Andhra country presents the same difficulties in reclaiming the untouchables, thousands being converted to Christianity recently. The Congress work for the removal of untouchability is almost nil for want of funds. I have left Pandit Keshavdeva Siddhantalankar for work in Andhra and enquiry. If funds could be found I can start five colonies to save the untouchables from their being converted to Christianity. It is a mere economic question, the untouchables knowing nothing and caring less for the Christian religion. I am reaching Calcutta on the 30th May noon and proceeding thence to Delhi.

ELECTRIC DYNAMO LAMPS FOR CYCLES.

French and German Made, latest invention, no charging, no trouble, rotation of wheel immediately produces brilliant electric light: easily fixable to any cycle. Very few in stock.

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LIME JUICE

The Favourite.

Appetising, Thirst Quenching and Healthful, having an Indian reputation of over 40 years.

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A body builder that really builds. That's the testimony of thousands of sufferers from loss of appetite, impaired digestive functions, loss of flesh and general debility, who have benefited greatly by taking

Burgoyne's Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil.

This well known product is a combination of finest Malted Barley with purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Ask for and insist on having Burgoyne's — it's the best.

It represents 180 years' reputation for Purity and Reliability.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India.

COMMERCIAL.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 29.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June Sellers	21/9
July Sellers	20/10 1/2
July-Sept. Sellers	20/9
Fine Java White C. & F. Bombay	
July-Sept. Sellers	21/1
Fine White Java C and F Karachi	
July Sept Sellers	21/1

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

Himley's estimate of Cuban Sugar crop is 4,050,000 tons

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, May 30-5 p.m.

The market to-day opened with a drop of 4 annas per cwt. in Ready prices and found about the levels prevailing yesterday evening in New Crop. The initial levels have remained unchanged throughout the day, the market presenting a dull and inactive tone, with practically no business doing.

Daily offtake for local consumptions amounts to 1,600 bags, showing a very meagre demand for Spot Sugar.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 24 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex Bond, 19 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June, Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June-July Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-September, Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

We have nothing special to report in our market so far as Ready sugar is concerned which ruled steady during the week with prices fluctuating to the extent of eight annas per cwt., the highest being Rs. 24-12-0 and lowest Rs. 24-6-0 ex Bazar. Re forward positions, during the early part of the week, advices from Java and Cuba were easier and there being free sellers, prices were reduced by nearly one shilling and business was done in June shipment at 22s. 10d. to 23s. 11d. and July-September at 21s. 3d. to 20s. 4d. Free Bombay Harbour. Since yesterday the report from Cuba and Java are better and there being few sellers, prices for July-September have been advanced by six pence with good enquiry.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are reported quiet but steady with very little business doing. Java report a steady market with fair business doing. London and America ruled quiet during early part of the week and recovered later on.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 24-8-0 equal to 26s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 50,000 bags.

T. M. O. June 22s. 2d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. July-September 20s. 10d.

Beet Ready Rs. 24-8-0, stocks 8,000 bags.

Bold Grain Rs. 25-0-0, stocks 18,000 bags.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, May 30.

In view of shortage of goods, Ready prices during the early part of the week improved until the middle of the week, whence a downward movement has been experienced. Purchase demand has not been sufficiently strong to maintain the prices at the higher level, the forward prices being comparatively very low, though the market has not been affected in any appreciable degree. The highest and the lowest rates ruling the market this week has been Rs. 24/4 and Rs. 24/14 as against Rs. 23/6 and 24/10 during the preceding week.

New crop market has ruled steady at the beginning of the week and previous levels evidenced an improvement of 3d. per cwt. Then on Saturday the market opened weak with prospects of further downward tendency, and in the course of the day a substantial drop of about a shilling in the preceding day's levels was recorded. There were good inquiries with a fair business doing. On Monday, near positions (June shipment) ruled steady and distant positions (June-July and July-September shipment) improved by 2 to 4d. On Tuesday, prices were depreciated by 4d. in sympathy with the weaker tone of Java and American markets. During the close of the week, prices remained more or less steady with fluctuations ranging within very narrow limits of 2 to 4d. with free sellers. The highest and the lowest levels during the week are Sh. 23/1 and 22 for June shipment and Sh. 22/6 and 21/3 for June-July shipment and Sh. 21/4 and 20/5 for July-September shipment.

This week the falling off in demand is most noticeable as shown by the average offtake for local consumptions computed to 2,500 bags per day, as against 3,200 bags during the preceding week.

Java, London and New York have reported quieter market during the early part of the week and towards the close of the week are reported to be improving.

We think Ready market will rule more or less steady till further arrivals, and as regards New Crop market, there may be some reaction, but we are for a downward movement in the long run.

Total stocks are 35,000 bags of Java sugar and 20,000 bags of other kinds of sugar.

The following are the latest quotations recorded:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready, Rs. 24/4 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Ex. Bond, 19/4 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June, Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June-July, Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July-September, Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

METALS.

London, May 29

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B ..	£ 61 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 7/8
Hard Spelter .. nominal.	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

COPPER.

Bombay, May 30.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English ..	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/ ..	72	8	0
Copper	1 1/4 ..	72	8	0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2 ..	70	0	0
Copper	1 3/4 ..	70	0	0
Copper	2/ ..	70	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..		61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	41	8	0
Pat Klai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	18	0	0
German Brass, -Metal 3/4	..	62	0	0
" "	to 1 ..	60	0	0
1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		60	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		70	0	0
American Copper 3/4	..	70	0	0
" " 1, 1 1/4	..	72	8	0

BRASS.

Bombay, May 30

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4 ..	65	0	0
Do	1 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2 ..	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4 ..	63	0	0
Do	2 ..	63	0	0

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(From our Correspondent.)

MONEY.

Although the monetary position in respect of the Imperial Bank is decidedly easier, with the result that the Bank rate has been lowered to 7 per cent., market conditions generally are little altered, there being a continued stringency with the Exchange Banks due to the end of the month contracts. In this respect conditions are in strong contrast to those ruling at this period last year, and although it is confidently expected that the Bank rate will be reduced to 6 per cent. in June, there seems little likelihood of general relief in the money market in the near future. Call money is quoted at about 7 per cent and the rate for fixed deposits for two months is about 6 per cent and for three months about 5½ per cent. The flow of funds into the Imperial Bank is progressively stronger, trade advances showing a further notable reduction.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show an increase of Rs. 157.20 lakhs while the other deposits have declined by Rs. 45.26 lakhs. The cash balance is increased by Rs. 146.90 lakhs although Rs. 2 crores of loans from Currency were repaid and now stands at Rs. 17,12,00,000, the percentage being 17.07 as compared with 15.55 of last week. The Bank rate is reduced this week to 7 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market, Government securities are firm, there being a general expectation that Government will be in a position to float the loan at a higher price than last year. 3½ per cent Government Paper is steady at Rs. 68/2 5 per cent. Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 98/2 and Rs. 99/2. 5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 103/4 and Rs. 104/8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 are quoted at Rs. 101/6 and Rs. 101/12, business was placed in 1930 at Rs. 103/14 and 1932 were put through at Rs. 105. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 108/10.

EXCHANGE.

In exchange market conditions have firmed up during the week and the rate for T. T. has advanced from 1s. 4—7/8d. to 1s. 4—15/16d. with business done at 1s. 4—15/16d. The improving tendency is due rather to the cash position than to any strong showing of export bills. The volume of business has been moderate. The one month forward rate is about 1/8d. lower than the rate for ready T. T. The enquiry for bullion imports has again been on a restricted scale. It is reported that Government have bought sterling T. T. in Bombay for about £300,000 at 1s. 4 15/16d. Their buying rate is now announced to be 1s. 4 31/32d.

The dollar quotation was weak during the period under review, the rate declining from dol. 4.34 5/8 to dol. 4.31 1/4. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French Francs have eased from 78.55 to 80.75. The Belgian franc has also declined from 93 to 94.20 while the Italian lira was steady round 98.40.

GOLD.

In the gold market prices have been generally steady throughout the week, with small fluctuations in sympathy with the movements in sterling exchange and price fluctuations of the metal in London. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week and 95s. 4d. and 94s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/13 and Rs. 25/10/9 for ready. Rs. 25/12/6 and 25/1/3 for 18th June settlement and Rs. 25/14 and Rs. 25/12 for 17th July settlement. The rate for sovereigns was steady round Rs. 16/3 both for ready and forward. The offtake in our market has declined to 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £318,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is computed at £12,15,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 70,39,836 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £200,000.

SILVER.

The week in the local silver market has again provided interesting features, see-saw fluctuations at a high level of rates being the principal characteristic of the week, although at the settlement date a temporary weakness was noticeable. The movements in the local market, which have reflected fluctuations in London, have been mainly influenced by the strong selling operations by China in the London market against which have operated persistent Continental purchases. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34.5/8d. and 34.5/16d. for ready and 34.7/16d. and 34.3/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 3s. 3 7/8d. to 3s. 3¼d. but closes at the 3s. 3 3/4d. In our market, in which China has operated both ways and banks are reported to have sold for American account, the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82/14 and Rs. 81/11 for ready, Rs. 83/2 and Rs. 82/3 for 21st June settlement and Rs. 83/8 and Rs. 82/7 for 21st July settlement. The off-take averages about 150 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 8000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £7,700 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £37,700. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3617 bars and Rs. 270.897 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to about £130,000.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under report. Prices of cotton mill shares have been steady, receiving support from speculative activity. The volume of business passing was fair but there was almost an entire absence of interest on the part of genuine investors. It is believed that the Currimbhoy Mills (old group) will show comparatively much better results than the average returns of many other mills. In the miscellaneous section, the Tata Iron and Steel shares have shown a healthier tone, due to satisfaction in connection with the tariff bill and to the reported financial arrangements recently effected by the Company. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 697/8-691/12-681/4; Crescent Rs. 231/4-227/8; Century Rs. 363/12-365-356/4; Cent. India Rs. 470-462/8; New Great Rs. 345-335; Pearls Rs. 498/12-503/12-493/12; Shapurji Rs. 222/8-227/8-222/8; Simplex Rs. 243/12-236/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 516/4. 526-516/4.

The miscellaneous section is generally quiet, railway shares forming the chief centre of attraction. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 172/8; Bombay Burma Rs. 322/8, Bt. Burma Petrol Rs. 5/3 and Bombay Tramway Rs. 9/4. Cement and Manganese shares were also quiet, Bundis quoting Rs. 8/8, Katni Ordinary Rs. 70 with deferreds Rs. 187/8 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 37. Among Railway shares, Ahmedabad Prantij was quoted at Rs. 800, Central Provinces Rs. 101, Gujerat Rs. 80, Sindh Light Rs. 155 and Tapti Valley Rs. 625.

Bank shares are generally steady, Imperial Bank shares quoting Rs. 1420 with Contributories at Rs. 365. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 62 while ones of the Central Bank at Rs. 20/2.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REPORT.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate advance both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. Early the markets advanced on general buying on reports of bad weather but later eased on some long liquidation and local and Wall St. selling.

The course of the American markets during the week has been reported to be fairly satisfactory, and values show a gradually advancing tendency, the tone on the whole maintaining a steady appearance. The strength of the statistical position has once again shown signs of becoming prevalent, both in Liverpool and America, with the result that the "bearish" proclivity has checked for the time being. Notwithstanding the more favourable outlook, operators at the moment do not show any enterprise and buy only in a nervous fashion, due to the fact that the weather may at any time change for the better and that there may be an increased acreage and more energetic cultivation. At the present moment the market has a distinctly oversold appearance and contracts are scarce, and should the outlook continue to remain as favourable as it is now, the feeling generally will tend towards a higher level.

Crop reports during the week have been of a more bullish nature. The first Bureau report is due to be published on Monday next, and estimates so far to hand are in the neighbourhood of 67 to 68 per cent. which figure has probably been already discounted by the recent rise in prices. It is true that the first condition report is not of much importance as regards the ultimate crop outturn, but we must not lose sight of the fact that there will be little or no quantity of cotton left at the end of the season to carry over and besides the new crop positions are already quoted at a considerable discount, so that it is extremely dangerous to enter into "Bear" commitments at this stage.

Trade reports from Manchester during the week indicate a slow progress but the position is steadily improving, though perhaps activity is not so great at the moment. On the other hand, the demand for American spot cotton is fairly well maintained and the basis for desirable qualities has hardened slightly.

Whilst much must necessarily depend upon weather condition during the next 2 or 3 months we are inclined at this stage to take a bullish view of the position and would recommend operators to make purchases of new crop whenever the market is temporarily depressed.

After fluctuating within very narrow limits the price for new crop Broach contract this week shows an advance of about Rs.15. than the rate ruling last week. Taking the position as it stands to-day we are inclined to take a moderately bullish view of the future and think that our friends will consider the advisability of securing an interest on the "Bull" side, should the market at any time show a declining tendency.

Although the tone of the forward market for the past few days has been rather more healthier, the demand for spot cotton continues to be patchy and buyers are difficult to interest, especially in stapled descriptions for which there is poor enquiry at the moment. There is, however, a keen desire on the part of holders to dispose of their stocks and consequently buyers find it extremely easy to fulfil their requirements at comparatively cheaper prices.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York July last week 29.23; this week 29.65 plus 42.

New York October last week 25.97; this week 26.45 plus 48.

New York December last week 25.26; this week 25.73 plus 47.

New York January last week 25.06; this week 25.56 plus 50.

Liverpool July last week 16.94; this week 17.25 plus 31.

Liverpool October last week 15.09; this week 15.46 plus 37.

Liverpool January last week 14.55; this week 14.94 plus 39.

Liverpool March last week 14.41; this week 14.80 plus 39.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M G Broach April/May opened on the 23rd instant at Rs. 515 and advanced to Rs. 520 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. On selling by brokers and a Japanese firm the prices declined to Rs. 517. On the 26th instant the bazar opened at Rs. 522 steady in sympathy with a moderate rise in New York futures, and gave way to Rs. 521 on jobbers and general selling. Around this level Commission Houses bought raising the market to Rs. 524½. On the 27th instant, the market opened at Rs. 525½. Buying by Commission Houses and Bull operators caused the prices to advance to Rs. 528. On the 28th instant, the bazar was closed. On the 29th instant the market opened at Rs. 528 and improved to Rs. 529 on brokers and general buying and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 528½ on the same day.

Fine M G Oomra July opened on the 23rd instant at Rs. 559 and going up to Rs. 560 on buying by Commission Houses gave way to Rs. 556 on Shroffs and general selling. From this level the prices gradually improved to Rs. 570 on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying. Again touching Rs. 569 the market advanced to Rs. 571½ on general buying and closed steady at Rs. 570 on the 29th instant. Whilst Oomra December/January opened on the 23rd instant at Rs. 478 and went up to Rs. 480 on Shroffs buying. Going down to Rs. 477 the market further improved to Rs. 490 in sympathy with the advance in July and on buying by Japanese and Exporting Houses. Touching Rs. 489 the market further advanced to Rs. 493 and closed on the 29th instant at Rs. 491. F G Bengal July opened on the 23rd instant at Rs. 537 and closed on the 29th inst. at Rs. 542 the highest being Rs. 543 and the lowest Rs. 534. Whilst Bengal December/January opened on the 23rd instant at Rs. 438 and closed on the 29th instant at Rs. 450 the highest being Rs. 450 and the lowest Rs. 436.

PIECEGOODS.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. The demand has not given satisfaction and rupee rates have remained in favour of buyers. The news of the monsoon will be awaited with interest before any fresh business is contemplated. The uncertainty as to the future level of values has made buyers nervous, and until this unsettled feeling subsides inquiry on a free scale will not be forthcoming. Stocks in the consuming centres are light.

In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make there is hardly any change. Grey Drills and Jaconets have remained steady. White Shirtings have not been particularly active. White Mulls and Nainsooks have been in poor demand and rupee rates have been easier. 89 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls as also 56 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have declined in values by two annas per piece.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady and generally the quotations have been out of the reach of buyers. Sales of importance have been few and far between, but scattered sales have been reported. Makers have been difficult to deal with owing to their heavy engagements. Some manufacturers of Grey Shirtings, however, are in want of work. The fluctuations in the values of the raw material have been watched with interest. The reports regarding cotton supplies during the next few months will regulate the prices. The first Government Official report about the crop will be published on Monday next. The position of Spinners has improved, and the march of events is being watched whenever there is any decline in cotton, in consequence of which prices for yarns remains firm and steady.

Local Mill Cloths have not attracted much attention and the tone has been dull. Long cloths have been quoted at from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 1-8-6 and Sheetings from Rs. 1-7 to Rs. 1-7-6 per lb. The Bradbury Mills are reported to have sold 175 bales Grey Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1-5-6 per lb.

It is interesting to note that all rights and title to the following tickets and trade-amrks, which were the property of Messrs. Framjee Sons & Co. have been transferred by the Receivers to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., with full liberty to deal in them hereafter exclusively:—

"Vasantika", "Brahma's Reward", "Maharastra Soondari", "Guzerat-No-Hero", "Shakuntala's Love Letter", and "Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Monday next owing to "Amwas" holiday and on Tuesday next on account of H. M. the King's Birthday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under —

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	P.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39 ×37	1/2/8	14	0	0
" 100,000	45× "	..	15	12	0
" No. 33,000	45× "	..	15	0	0
" No. 2800	37 × "	..	12	8	0
" No. 4545	38 ×38	..	13	4	0
" No. 15000	44 ×38	..	16	0	0
" No. 16000	.. "	..	16	8	0
" No. 17000	.. "	..	17	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× "	..	13	14	0
" No. 2750	45× "	..	15	8	0
" Yellow Horse	43 ×39	..	..		
" No. 2310	44 ×38	1/2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	38 ×38	1/2..	21	0	0
" BB ..	38 ×38	1/2..	18	0	0
" Rupee No. 5	38 ×38	1/2..	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39 ×37	1/2/38	13	14	0
" No. 4462	41× "	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39× "	..	14	0	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48,51 ×38Avg.		..		
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's dragon	29 ×40	Net	31	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 ×40	..	16	8	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	45 ×22	..	8	12	0
" No. 138	40 22	..	6	14	0
" No. 636	44 ×22	..	..		
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1500	32 ×42	..	28	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36 ×40	..	30	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33 ×40	..	16	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	33 ×40	..	..		
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 8	41 ×19	..	8	4	0
" No. 66	46 ×19	..	9	4	0
" No. 600	51 ×19	..	10	4	0
" No. 6000	56 ×19	..	11	4	0
" No. 88	58 ×20	..	7	12	0
" No. 1270	27 · 18	..	3	15	0
" No. 166	39 40	..	7	14	0
" No. 818	39 ×20	..	8	2	0
" No. 1440	36 ×20	..	6	4	0
" No. 5678	42 ×20	Net	10	8	0
" No. 2765	42 ×20	Net	11	8	0
" No. 1703	52 20	Net	14	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 ×18	..	3	15	0
" No. 119	37 ×18	..	5	2	0
" No. 229	42 ×18	..	5	10	0
" No. 339	47 ×18	..	6	2	0
" 1K/4K38",43"48"53 ×18Avg.			6	4	0
" No. 95	58 ×20	..	7	10	0
" No. 66999	40 ×18	..	5	10	0
" No. 86999	40 ×18	..	6	2	0
" No. 775	40 ×18	..	6	4	0
" No. 875	45 ×18	..	6	12	0
" No. 975	50 ×18	..	7	4	0
" No. 615	50 ×18	..	7	2	0
Graham's Baloon	58 ×20	..	7	10	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27 ×18	..	..		
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 ×18	..	4	12	0
" No. 61/81 .. "		..	4	9	0
" No. 1850 .. "		..	3	14	0
" No. 1900 .. "		..	4	0	0
" No. 2600 .. "		..	4	2	0
" No. 21021 ..		..	4	4	0
" No. 39620 T.B. 38 ×22		..	7	4	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888 28 ×18		..	5	8	0
" No. 95950/97970					
Saraswati ..33 ×18		..	..		
Tipoo W/WW 34 ×18		..	6	6	0
" No. 50000 .. "		..	6	14	0
" No. 33340/33350/ 33360			7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656		..			
6767 ..26 ×18		..	..		
Greaves' No. 30000/50000 "		..	..		
" No. 8000 T.B. 38 ×22		..	8	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510					
5520 ..26 ×18		..	4	10	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/					
5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	10	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS—

No. 666 Grey Shirtings ..	..	13	5	0
" 2500 " " ..	..	20	8	0
"C" Grey Sheetings ..	..	17	0	0
"9" Dragons ..	..	17	0	0
"Elephant' Drills ..	..	22	8	0
"Duck" Drills ..	..	11	0	0
" 55000 Grey Shtgs ,,..	..	11	0	0
" 5151 " " ..	..	21	0	0
" 3800 " " ..	..	16	6	0

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 30.

The yarn market has remained dull and featureless throughout the week under review and in some cases prices have been easier. Demand from up-country does not show any improvement as yet, and the offtake has been consequently very poor. Calcutta bought some bales from 22s. to 22s. last week, but since then that market has also been quiet. China business to the extent of about 1,500 bales had been done last week, but the inquiries have slackened, and as our Mills are quoting about ¼ anna more, business has not been possible. Cotton has remained very steady and there does not seem any chance of a break-down in the near future, but the lack of confidence, the very tight money and the continued slack demand, make the dealers nervous, and they do not like to take up any risks so long as the position seems to them very uncertain.

English Yarns do not show any strength and spot rates have been now steady after a serious decline. Offtake is much restricted but if the prices keep steady, improvement can be expected in certain counts as the stocks are not heavy and replacing costs are much higher. From forward business is very small to record.

Japanese sales are also small, and in certain counts, prices having been artificially lowered, improvement to the extent of about ¼ to ½ anna has been in evidence. Forward business reported is in small lots, and the Import Houses now do not show much eagerness to sell as before.

Indian Mills do not report any good sales, and the local market, being not in a mood to buy, only small lots of various counts have been done. Mills keep their rates steady, as it is almost difficult for them to make both ends meet owing to this position of the Raw Material. Business therefore is of a spasmodic character.

The general tone is easy in English and Japanese Yarns, and somewhat steady in Indian Yarns, and we do not look for any big change for some time to come.

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6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY.			
Finlay	0	13	12
Apollo	0	13	10
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Apollo			
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Jacob (Seven stars)	0	14	12
Edward Sassoon	0	14	12
Apollo	0	14	12
Bradbury	0	14	12
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	0	14	11
Apollo	0	15	0
Swadeshi	0	16	0
Bradbury	0	15	4
Asur Virji	0	15	4
David (Flowerman)	0	14	14
David (Cockatoo)	0	15	0
Indo China	0	14	8
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	0	15	12
Currimbhoy	0	15	4
China	..		
Moon	0	15	8
Apollo	0	15	8
Dawn	0	15	12
14 1/2			
Kilachand	0	16	10
Apollo	0	16	12
City	0	17	4
Colaba Land	0	17	0
Fazalbhai	0	16	12
20s.			
Kilachand	1	2	0
Edward Sassoon	1	1	12
Elphinstone	1	1	12
Phoenix	1	2	8
Dawn	1	2	8

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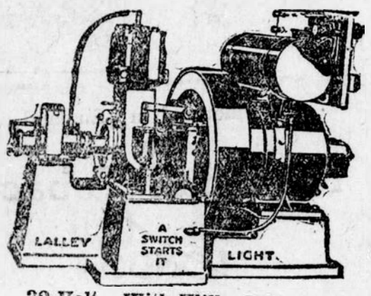

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32×4½	165 4 0	21 10 0
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ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the 15th adjourned session of the All-India Muslim League Lahore:—

1. Condolence resolution upon the death of Mr. Bhurguri.

2. Whereas the speedy attainment of Swaraj is one of the declared objects of the All-India Muslim League, and whereas it is now generally felt that the conception of Swaraj should be translated into the reals of concrete politics and become a factor in the daily life of the Indian people. The All-India Muslim League hereby resolves that in any scheme of a constitution for India that may ultimately be agreed upon and accepted by the people the following shall constitute its basis and fundamental principle:—

(a) The existing Provinces of India shall all united under a common Government on a federal basis viz., that each province shall have full and complete provincial autonomy, the functions of the Central Government being confined to such matters only as are of general and common concern. (b) Any territorial redistribution that might at any time become necessary, shall not in any way affect that Muslim majority of population in the Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F. Provinces. (c) The mode of representation in the Legislature and in all other elected bodies shall guarantee adequate and effective representation to minorities in every province subject however to the essential proviso that no majority shall be reduced to a minority or even to an equality. (d) Full religious liberty that liberty of belief worship, observances, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities. (e) The idea of joint electorates with a specified number of seats being unacceptable to India Muslims on the ground of its being a fruitful source of discord and disunion and also as being wholly inadequate to achieve the object of effective representation of various communal groups, the representation of the latter shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present, provided that it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorates in favour of joint electorates. (f) No bill or resolution or any part thereof affecting any community which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the elected body concerned shall be passed in any Legislature or any other elected body, if three-fourths of the members of that community in that particular body oppose such bill or resolution or part thereof.

3. It is the considered and emphatic opinion of the All-India Muslim League that the reforms granted by Government of India Act of 1919 are wholly unsatisfactory and altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of the country and that the virtual absence of any responsibility of executive to the elected representatives of the people in Legislature has really rendered them futile and unworkable. The League, therefore, urges that immediate steps be taken to establish Swaraj, that is full responsible Government, having regard to the provisions of resolution No. 2 and this; in the opinion of the League, can only be done by a complete overhaul of the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and not merely by a process of depart, emtal enquiry with a view to discover defects into the working of the Act and rectifying imperfection under the rule making powers of the Act.

4. That All-India Muslim League appoints a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to frame scheme of the constitution of the Government of India in consultation with the Committee or Committees that may be appointed by other political organizations in the country for this purpose and to place the same before a sessions of the League and if necessary a special sessions of the League may be summoned for that purpose at an early date to consider and adopt such scheme;—Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Fazali Hussain, Mr. Muhammod Safdar, Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai, Mr. Zafar Ahmad, Mr. Raza Ali, Ch. Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Fazlul Haq, Mgr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Mr Abdul Aziz, Mr. Shuib Quraishi, Mr. Syed Muzza Sahib (Madras), Ch. Shahab-ul-Din (Lahore), Mr. Syed Habib (Lahore) and Mr. Mir Maqbul Mahumad (Amritsar.)

5. That a Committee of the Council of the All-India Muslim League consisting of the following members be appointed with power to confer with the Working Committee of the C.K.C. in order to frame a scheme in consultation with it for the purpose of organizing various activities of the Muslim community. The said scheme when framed to be placed as soon as possible before the All-India Muslim League and if necessary under the constitution before the next session of the League for adoption.

6. That the All-India Muslim League strongly urges upon the Government the immediate and paramount necessity of introducing reforms in the North-West Frontier Provinces, and placing this province, in all respects, in a position of equality with the other major Provinces of India.

7. The All-India Muslim League views with great alarm the deplorable bitterness of feeling at present existing between Hindus and the Mussalmans in the different parts of the country and strongly deprecates the tendency on the part of certain public bodies to aggravate the causes of differences between the two communities, thus doing incalculable harm to the national cause. While placing on record its firm conviction that no political progress is possible in this country unless it is based on a solid substratum of Hindu-Muslim unity, and that the interests of the country demand mutual sacrifice and an intensive spirit of give and take on the part of the communities the League makes an earnest appeal to all public bodies to discontinue all activities savouring of aggression and to concentrate their efforts on the question of establishing Hindu-Muslim Unity on a firm basis.

8. Whereas inter-communal unity is extremely necessary for gaining Swaraj and whereas conditions, political and religious, unfortunately exist in the country on account of which a recrudescence of inter-communal differences takes place every now and then, and it is most desirable that means should be adopted to meet such cases, the League resolves that conciliatory boards, consisting of representatives of all communities be constituted in different districts with a Central Board in the capital of each Province, (1) to settle all matters likely to create communal differences and (2) to deal with all cases of conflict and investigate and enquire into acts of aggression on the part of any particular community.

9. The All-India Muslim League deplores the present scandalous state of disorganization existing among the Muslims in all spheres of life, which not only prevents all healthy interchange of ideas and co-operation for the good of the community, but also seriously handicaps the Muslims in shouldering their proper share of responsibility in the national struggle for progress and self government. The League therefore urges the extreme desirability of concerted action everywhere with a view to secure internal solidarity among the Muslims of India and resolves that a committee be formed to carry out a programme of political, social, and economic development with particular reference to the following items:—

(a) To popularize the League and establish its Provincial District, Tahsil, Pargana and village branches throughout India; (b) to collect funds for the League; (c) to call upon and co-operate with the Muslim educational conference in India in establishing elementary schools in every village and utilising the village mosques and Imams for this purpose wherever feasible; (d) to promote female education among the Mussalmans and to establish schools for that purpose in villages and towns; (e) to encourage adult education; (f) to organize the Muslim Boy Scout movement; (g) to encourage the use of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods; (h) to encourage and help the establishment of Muslim Banks in the country.

10. With a view to better the economic and political conditions of the workers and peasants of India, the All-India Muslim League considers it most essential that the organization of the workers and peasants be taken in hand and a movement be immediately started on the lines chalked out by the All-India Congress Committee in this connection in order to achieve these objects.

The League therefore resolves that a committee of 5 members be appointed by the League to meet the Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee for this purpose to draw up a practical programme for the organization of workers and peasants of India.

11. That this League urges all the Provincial Governments generally and the U.P. Government particularly to enforce the Wakf Act of 1923 in their respective provinces and further resolves that the Provincial Leagues be called upon to appoint Provincial Committees to look to the proper administration of the Wakfs in each province.

12. Resolved that a committee be appointed by the Council of All-India Muslim League to consider the grievances of Mussalmans in the matter of their representation in the Public Services of the country and to submit its report before the next session of the League with suggestions as to ways and means whereby Mussalmans may be assured of their proper and legitimate place in the administrate of the country.

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THE FILIPINO TWINS.

NATURE'S FREAK.

The "Ceylon Morning Leader" writes:—On board the s.s. "Carl Legien" were the Godino Brothers, Lucio and Simplicio, the Filipino Twins. The two boys remind one of the famous Siamese Twins, in that they are joined together at the hips. They are just 16 years of age and attracted a large crowd at the Fort last morning when they arrived at the jetty after a short motor trip round the city. The twins are both well-built lads, dressed in European costume, both wearing similar clothes. In spite of the deformity they are able to move along very rapidly, walking more or less sideways.

A Press representative who had a brief interview with the twins on board the "Carl Legien" was able to learn a good deal regarding the extraordinary freak wrought on them by nature. The two boys took steamer at Manila in charge of one Mr. Yangeo, a Phillipine philanthropist. They are bound for Glasgow, where they intend studying commerce. Mr. Yangeo goes to Glasgow to attend the World's Sunday School Convention.

"From Glasgow we go on to Washington" continued one of the lads, "where we will live for one or two years studying and then return to Manila."

Speaking of their deformity, they were both quite definite in saying that they were quite comfortable and happy in their present condition.

"We have got one sister and two brothers," continued the boy, "the two brothers being born after us, so that although my mother is dead, it must not be thought that she died as a result of our birth. My mother died when we were six years old, and that time we were in the United States, having been taken there when we were only one year old. We were taken to the United States to see whether we could be separated, and after we were examined, the doctors said it could be done with a certain amount of risk. My father, however, objected, and we ourselves preferred to remain as we are. We are quite happy and healthy and experience no discomfort in our movements."

VERY LITTLE INCONVENIENCE.

"We are known all over the United States and the East and have travelled a good deal" he continued, "but this is our first visit to Colombo. We went on shore this morning, but the crowd we attracted created such a disturbance that we hurried on board, besides we found the place exceedingly hot. Of course, we don't mind people following us, but we could not stand the disturbance."

Continuing, one of the lads informed the pressman that they were the third case of a freak of this nature. The first was the Siamese Twins, and at present there is another case of the same sort in China. When they were younger they were exhibited in the States, but the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children interfered and prohibited the exhibition. The father of the boys is still living in Manila.

The boys as well as their guardian are Christians, and one of them summed up their condition in the words.

"GOD MADE US LIKE THIS."

for a purpose. We are only 16 years old now, and we can never say what will happen in the future."

Both the lads spoke intelligently and in good English, though with a light foreign accent. One of them was slightly thinner than the other, and he explained this to the pressman as being due to a rather serious illness some time back. Although both of them are quite separate in everything except for the connecting joint at the hips, at times their thoughts seemed to run together and both spoke the same words simultaneously while at other times one finished off a sentence started by the other. The portion of flesh which joins the two at the hips measures 22 inches in circumference and contains no bones and is so supple that they are both able to sit down in comfort.

At the end of the interview the two brothers wished the pressman a cheerful good bye, saying that they hoped to visit Colombo again.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

BARODA GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 25.

Reviewing the annual report of the Commerce and Industries department for the year 1922-1923, Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, the Dewan Saheb, comments that "As a result of depression in trade and industrial slump, no new industry or trading activity could be started during the year under report, though the department was not slow in lending its helping hand by way of concessions, expert advice and other necessary facilities. It is a gratifying feature to note that all the well-established industries did satisfactory work. Many of the recently started industries have materialised and are on a fair way to progress. The outturn of cement by the Dwarka Cement Factory during the first year of its inception was promising." With regard to state aid to new industries, he observes that "With a view to attract new industries in the State and promote existing ones, His Highness' Government offered concession in the form of (1) loans either directly from the State or through the Bank of Baroda, (2) acquisition of land, (3) exemption from octroi on payment of lump sum, and (4) water at concession rates, etc. Correspondence is going on with the Residency for the purpose of a Public Telephone Call Office being opened at Baroda as at Surat and Ahmedabad."

TEXTILES.

Reviewing the growth of textile industry, for which the State maintains a separate branch in the department, Sir Manubhai says "Owing to high prices and scarcity of labour, only one handloom factory could be started. Demonstrations of fly-shuttle pit-loom and frame-loom were given at Baroda and Amreli. The weaving branch had made useful experiments in wool-weaving. With a view to facilitate the spread of costly knitting machines, arrangements have been made by the department to supply them on easy instalment system. The registration of the Weavers' Co-operative Society at Amreli is an important step towards the amelioration of the financial status of this backward class of people. It is hoped the suggestions made by the Weaving Assistant regarding the inspection of cotton mills for the recovery of the cotton excise duty will be carefully considered by the Excise Department.

FACTORY INSPECTION.

"The increased income from the proceeds of factory inspection and transfer certificates during the year under report is satisfactory. The increase in the number of factories subject to control under the Factory Act and also the increase in the number of operatives employed in the registered factories are indications of the flourishing condition of the industries in the State. There were three occasions of strike during the year under report against none in the previous year on the part of the labouring classes."

Amongst other things, the review states that "The appearance of Natural Gas in the well situated in the compound of the Dewan's bungalow, gave promises of great industrial development and as the composition of the gas was found to be suitable for lighting and domestic purposes, further experiments were decided upon to increase the flow so that the gas may be distributed to the mills also. On the strength of expert advice, received from the Director of Geological Survey, India, further borings were effected. But, the gas entirely ceased to appear. The experiment, however, has not been given up and the investigation is being continued through the P. W. Department."

"Looking to the statement of capital of the companies, one can notice a marked decrease in the authorised capital of the companies. The subscribed and the paid-up capital, however, increased in appreciable proportion which indicates increased public confidence in old and established concerns." The review ends with the observation that the working of the department was satisfactory and that the thanks of His Highness' Government were due to Dr. Pagar, the Director, for the skill with which he had efficiently controlled the various branches under him.

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On the other hand, "Yes" Cigarettes in tins of 50, entirely vacuumised by our own specially designed process, taste as sweet and fresh as you can purchase them at London.

Price per tin Rs. 1-4.

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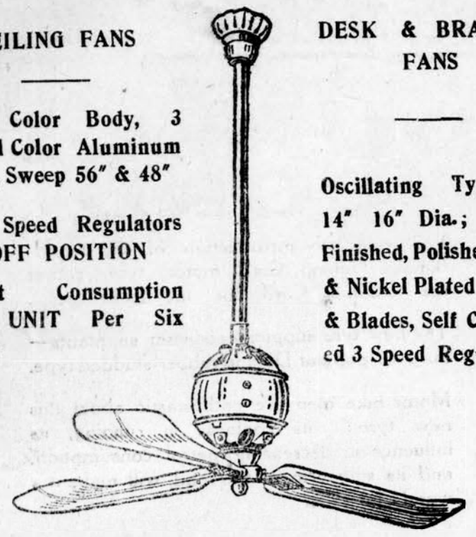

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INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From Reuter's telegram published in papers some days back, it appears that the Swedish Match Manufacturing Companies have recently increased their share capital and issued 2,72,500 shares each valued at £ 7-5-0 all of which have been over subscribed in London. The total newly subscribed capital comes to £ 1975625. Any one familiar with the existing conditions of the Indian match industry cannot but consider the bringing of foreign capital here with regret. The object of the Swedish Company is to start match factories on a grand scale in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and probably Rangoon. I would now like to enumerate the reasons why I look the advent of the Swedish Match companies here as not contributing in the least to the welfare of India.

It should be admitted that the manufacture of matches is one of the most important industries. It is only after the Indian Government imposed duty of annas 12 per gross from 1st March 1921 that the industry could raise its head successfully. The duty although levied for purely revenue purposes did an immense good to the Indian match industry. This duty was further doubled from 1st March 1922. This gave an impetus to enterprising people to divert their energies seriously to this important branch of business. A number of match factories sprang up all of which are now working successfully. It may thus be noted that India has commenced in right to solve the problems of satisfying her requirements of matches due to indirect protection. There is, therefore, no need of any foreign company having its share capital subscribed outside India to start match factories here.

It is the Indian consumers that have to bear the high rate of import duty mentioned above. Why should therefore a company having its capital subscribed outside India and the profits of which are not to remain in this country be allowed to reap benefits out of the existing state of affairs? The present duty serves a double purpose viz. revenue to the public exchequer and the fostering of Indian industry. The Indian consumer cannot view with equanimity the prospect of his being exploited in the interests of a foreign company that has given no opportunity to Indians to subscribe its shares. I think, one cannot expect the middle classes to take the risk of exchange by investment in companies incorporated outside India.

Any sensible man will not deprecate the advent of foreign capital to accelerate the industrial progress in India under certain conditions. The rupee capital as well as the *retention of the profits must* be the two chief safeguards before allowing foreign public companies to be established here The present incorporation of the Swedish Company lacks the safeguards referred to above.

It may be argued that Indian capital is usually shy of anything new in the way of industrial enterprise. In my humble opinion this is rather due more to the risks involved in starting new industries under free trade principles than to the actual inadequacy of the capital. The industrial activities consequent upon the indirect protection due to war conditions as well as the successful manner in which the Government of India could borrow for State purposes undoubtedly prove the correctness of my statement. The number of Indian match factories multiplying themselves under present conditions also show that there is no dearth of Indian capital.

If a foreign company lacking the Indian character is determined to ruin the Indian match industry, which is in its infancy, it can easily do so by encountering a little loss say of a few lakhs of rupees. This can be achieved by selling their products manufactured here at a price much lower than their actual cost of production and secondly by paying the highest price of the existing match trees that is, in other words getting their monopoly. It is idle to expect Indian match industrialists to bear the pecuniary loss to the extent to which their foreign rivals may be prepared to go.

The Government of India calculate to get rupees 1½ crores as revenue from their import duty on matches. This, in other words, means that India imports approximately 10,000,000 gross packets of matches per year. Bombay city alone is at present turning out no less than 2,496,000 gross i.e. nearly one-fourth of the total India imports. Then there are other factories in Ahmedabad, Kola, Karad, Calcutta, and other parts of India turning out nearly 1,900,000 gross boxes. It may thus be seen that India is able to manufacture more than 40 per cent. of the total imports of matches herself. Is this progress by Indian match manufacturers not sufficiently encouraging to inspire hopes for its future stability?

If the Swedish company started its operations before the duty on the import of matches was raised, none would have objected to their starting match factories here as the Indian match industry was at its lowest ebb then. When the duty, is, however, raised at the present high level, why should it profit at the sacrifice of Indian interests?

The encouragement in any shape to any foreign company having as its object the manufacture of matches in India unless it fulfills the conditions mentioned in paragraph 3 cannot but result in the total check of the imports of foreign matches as India would produce matches far in excess of her requirements. This would in its turn mean no revenue to the Government and the positive ruin of the Indian factories. The entire manufacturing profits, too would go outside the country and the main and ultimate aim of every well-wisher of India viz. the enrichment of the country cannot be attained.

It is therefore, highly desirable that members of all the Provincial Councils as well as the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State should zealously watch the progress of the proposed foreign match company and see that no permanent rights in any form are given them by Government. The Indian match factories must have a first claim on the existing match trees. In the matter of Indian industries all must consider the Indian interests firstly, secondly and thirdly in the words of Sir Fredric Nicholson.—

Yours, etc.,

J. P. MANIAR.

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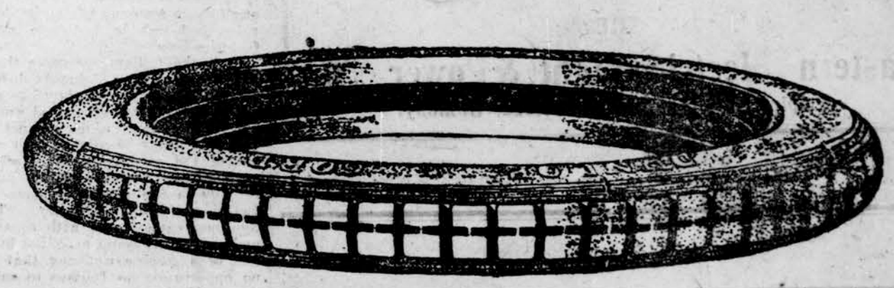

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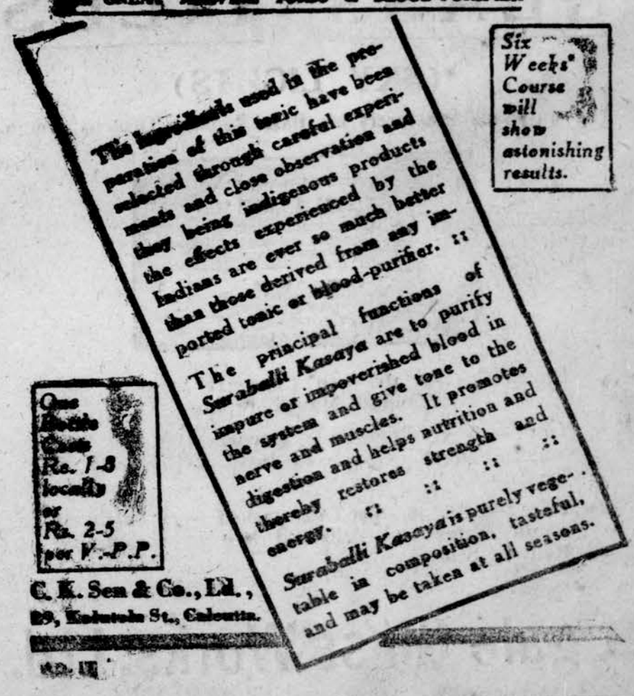
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